

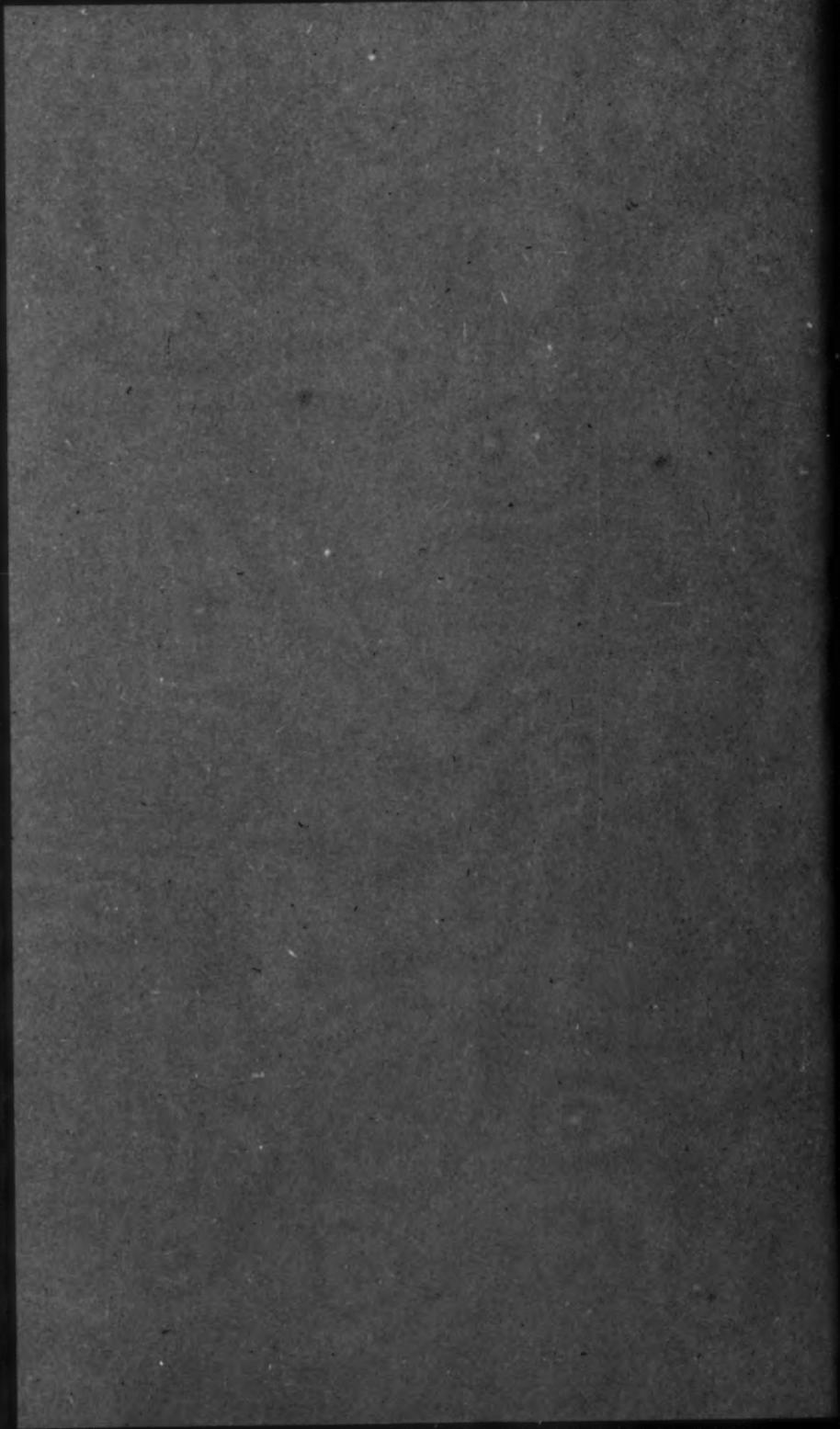
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# LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

1952 Volume II. No. 3

ABSTRACTS 1128-1345

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION







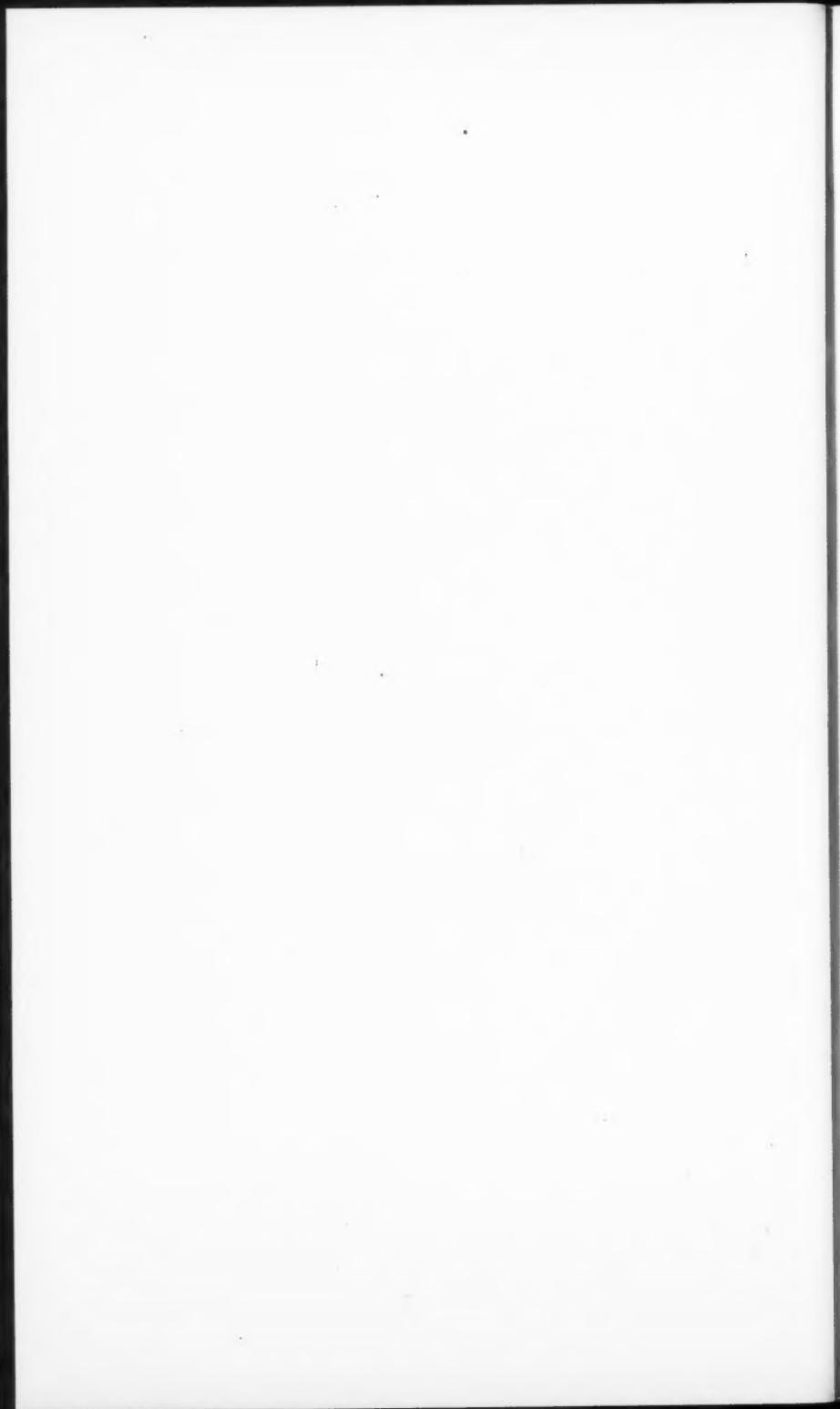
# LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

*Edited by*

**H. A. WHATLEY, F.L.A.**

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**THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION**  
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## FOREWORD

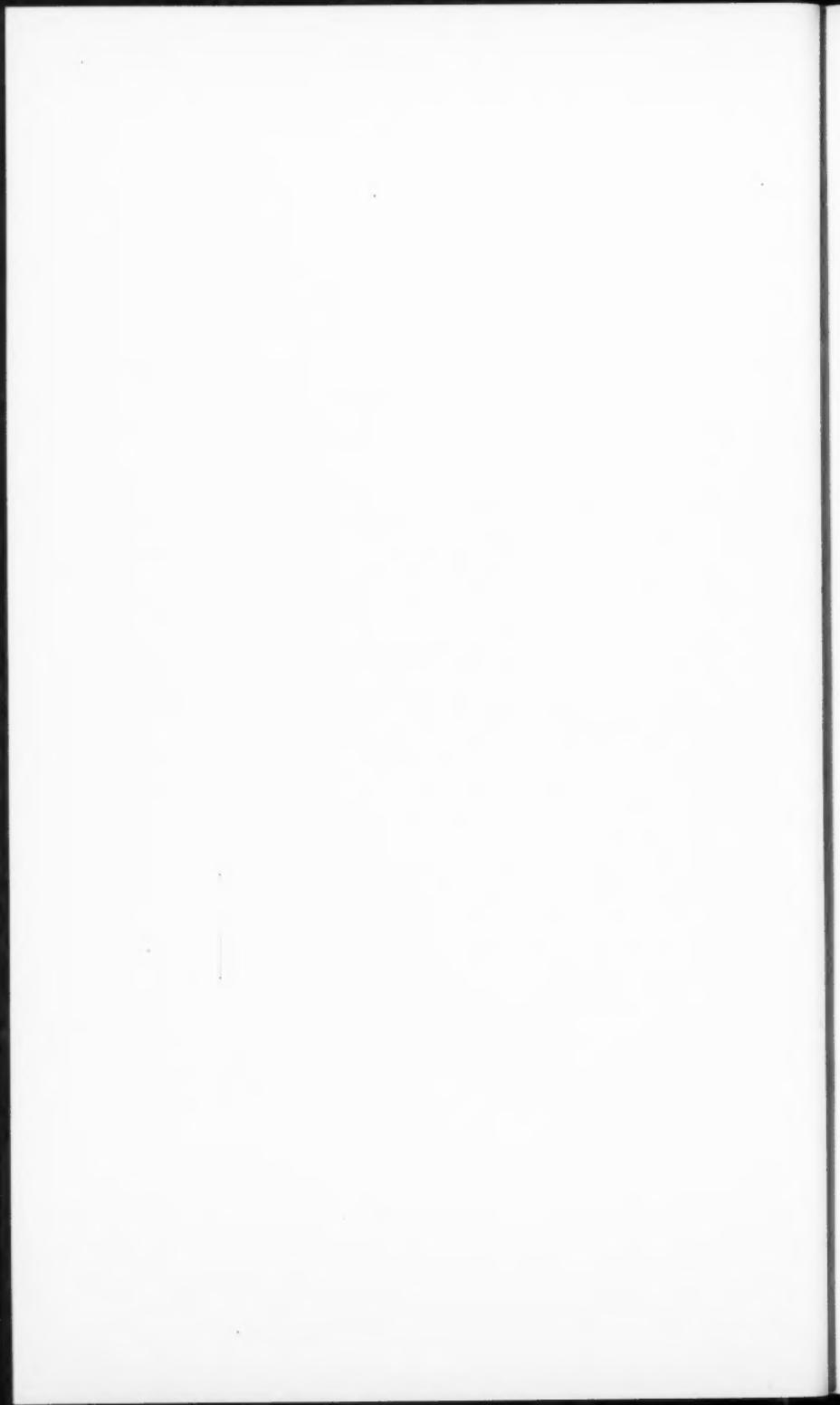
Owing to the serious illness of Dr. Muriel Lock and the additional pressure of professional duties falling upon Mr. R. N. Lock, the original founders of Library Science Abstracts have reluctantly been forced to give up their editorship.

This issue owes its existence to the help received from many sources, at home and abroad, and, in particular, to the co-operation of members of the staff of the Birmingham Public Libraries.

All unsigned abstracts are editorial; others bear the initials of the compiler or translator, to each of whom the editor tenders his thanks. Cordial acknowledgement is made to all editors and publishers who have made their publications available for abstracting, and to the Director of Research, PATRA for permission to quote from *Printing Abstracts*.

\* against a source reference indicates that a fuller abstract than the one printed will be available upon application to the editor.

Offers of help in translating from library periodicals in Afrikaans, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish and Japanese would be welcomed.



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215	Adult Education (Adult Educ.)
215	American Archivist (Amer. Arch.)
216	American Council of Learned Societies Newsletter (A.C.L.S. News.)
216	American Documentation (Amer. Doc.)
216	American Journal of Public Health (Amer. J. Public Health)
216	American Library Association Bulletin (A.L.A. Bull.)
216	American Printer (Amer. Pr.)
217	Architect and Building News (Architect)
217	Architectural Forum (Arch. Forum)
217	Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.)
217	Architectural Review (Arch. Rev.)
	Archives
217	Aslib Proceedings (Aslib Proc.)
218	Asociacion Nacional de Bibliotecarios Archiveros y Arquelogos Boletin
218	Australian Library Journal (Aust. Lib. J.)
	Author
	La Bibliofilia
218	Bibliographical Society Transactions. The Library. (Library)
218	Bibliography of Industrial Diamond Applications
219	Biblioteca General (Bib. Gen.)
219	Biblioteconomia
219	Bibliotekar
219	Bibliotekarz (Poland)
219	Bibliotekarz (U.S.S.R.)
220	Biblioteks Nyt (Bib. Nyt)
220	Bibliotekssbladet
	Bibliothekar
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	Bibliotheekleven
	Biblos <i>National Diet Library, Japan</i>
	Biuletyn Instytutu Bibliograficznego (Biuletyn Inst. Bib.)
	Bodleian Library Record (Bodleian Lib. Rec.)
	Bogens Verden
	Bok og Bibliotek (Bok og Bib.)
	Boletin de la Asociacion Cubana de Bibliotecarios
	Book Handbook (Bk. Handbk.)
	Book Trolley
	Bookbinding and Book Production (Bkb. and Bk. Prod.)
	Books
	Books Abroad
	Books to Come
	Børn og Bøger
	Boston Public Library Quarterly (Boston Publ. Lib. Q.)
	Bowater Papers
	British Book News (Brit. Bk. News)
	British Museum Quarterly (Brit. Mus. Q.)
	British Printer (Brit. Pr.)
	Büch und Bücherei (B. u. B.)
	Bücherei und Bildung (B. u. Bild.)
	Builder
	Bulletin of Bibliography (Bull. of Bib.)
	Bulletin of the John Rylands Library (Bull. J. Rylands Lib.)
	Bulletin of the Medical Library Association (U.S.A.) (Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.)
	Bulletin of the New York Public Library (Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib.)

- Bulletin of the World Health Organization (Bull. W.H.O.)  
 Les Cahiers de la Documentation (Cahiers)  
 Cambridge Bibliographical Society Transactions (Camb. Bibliog. Soc. Trans.)  
 Canadian Library Association Bulletin (Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.)  
 Caxton Magazine (Caxton Mag.)  
 Chemical and Engineering News (Chem. and Eng. News)  
 College and Research Libraries (Coll. and Res. Libs.)  
 Courrier *Centre International de l'enfance*  
 Dokusho Shunju *National Diet Library, Japan*  
 Economist  
 Electrical Review (Electr. Rev.)  
 Electrician  
 Electronics  
 English  
 English Historical Review (Engl. Hist. Rev.)  
 English Journal (Eng. J.)  
 Film User  
 Fundamental Education Abstracts (Fund. Educ. Abstr.)  
 Harvard Library Bulletin (Harvard Lib. Bull.)  
 Huntington Library Quarterly (Huntington Lib. Q.)  
 Illinois Libraries (Illinois Libs.)  
 Image  
 Indian Archives (Ind. Archives)  
 Indian Diamond Review  
 Indian Librarian (Ind. Lib.)  
 Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (Industr. Eng. Ch.)  
 Industrial Chemist (Industr. Ch.)  
 Information  
 Inland Printer (Inland Pr.)  
 International Bulletin for the Printing and Allied Trades (Int. Bull.)  
 Iowa Library Quarterly (Iowa Lib. Q.)  
 Irish Library Bulletin (Irish Lib. Bull.)  
 Jewish Quarterly Review (Jewish Q. Rev.)  
 Journal of Cataloging and Classification (A.L.A.) (J. of Cat. and Class.)  
 Journal of Chemical Education (J. of Chem. Educ.)  
 Journal of Documentation (J. of Doc.)  
 Journal of Education (J. of Educ.)  
 Journal of Scientific Instruments (J. Sci. Instrum.)  
 Journal of Space Flight, Chicago  
 Journal of the Franklin Institute (J. Franklin Inst.)  
 Journal of the Royal Institute of Chemistry (J. Roy. Inst. Chemistry)  
 Junior Bookshelf (J. Bookshelf)  
 Kent News Letter  
 Kirjastolehti  
 Kirjath Sepher  
 Könyvtártügyi Szemle  
 Kultura i Zhizn  
 Lancet  
 Librarian  
 Library Assistant (Lib. Asst.)  
 Library Association Record (Lib. Assn. Rec.)  
 Library Journal (Lib. J.)  
 Library Occurrent (Lib. Occ.)  
 Library of Congress Information Bulletin (Lib. of C. Inf. Bull.)  
 Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions (Lib. of C. Q. J.)  
 Library Quarterly (Lib. Q.)  
 Library Review (Lib. Rev.)  
 Library World (Lib. World)  
 Libri

- Light Metals  
 Lithographer's Journal (Lith. J.)  
 Magyar Műszaki Lapszemle  
 Manchester Review (Manch. Rev.)  
 Metal Progress (Met. Prog.)  
 Microcard Bulletin (Microcard Bull.)  
 Microtechnics  
 Midwest Inter-Library Center Newsletter (Midw. Inter-Lib. Center Newsrl.)  
 Miniature Camera Magazine (Miniature Camera Mag.)  
 Minnesota Libraries (Minnesota Libs.)  
 Mitteilungen der Vereinigung Österreichischer Bibliothekare (Mitteilungen der  
 VÖB)  
 Mitteilungsblatt Nordrhein-Westfalen  
 Modern Lithographer and Offset Printer (Mod. Lith. Off. Pr.)  
 Monotype Recorder  
 Museums Journal (Mus. J.)  
 Music Library Association Notes (Mus. Lib. Assn. Notes)  
 Nachrichten der Vereinigung Schweizer Bibliothekare (Nach. d. Vereinigung  
 Schweizer Bib.)  
 Nachrichten für Wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken (Nach. f. Wissen. Bib.)  
 National Library of Wales Journal (Nat. Lib. Wales J.)  
 National Lithographer (Nat. Lith.)  
 Nature  
 New Zealand Libraries (N.Z. Libs.)  
 Nordisk Tidskrift för Bok- och Biblioteksväsen (Nord. Tid.)  
 North-Western Newsletter (N.W. Newsrl.)  
 Ontario Library Review (Ontario Lib. Rev.)  
 Open Access  
 Paper and Print  
 Paper Market  
 Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America (Papers of the Bibliog. Soc.  
 of America)  
 La Parola e il Libro (Parola)  
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 Photographic Journal (Photogr. J.)  
 Physics Today  
 Practitioner  
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 Report: the Occasional Bulletin from Sondes Place Research Institute  
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 Review of Documentation (Rev. of Doc.)  
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 Royal Institute of British Architects Library Bulletin (R.I.B.A. Lib. Bull.)  
 School Librarian (Sch. Lib.)  
 School Library Review (Sch. Lib. Rev.)  
 Science  
 Scottish Library Association Newsheet (Scot. Lib. Assn. Newsheet)  
 Scottish Typographical Journal (Scott. Typog. J.)  
 Serial Slants  
 Signature  
 Silent World  
 South African Libraries (S. Afr. Bib.)

South African Printer and Stationer (S. Afr. Pr.)  
Special Libraries (Spec. Libs.)  
State Librarian (State Lib.)  
Studio  
Suid Afrikaanse Biblioteke (S. Afr. Bib.)  
Tidskrift for Dokumentation (Tid. f. Dok.)  
The Times Educational Supplement (T.E.S.)  
The Times Literary Supplement (T.L.S.)  
Toshakan Zasshi  
Typographica  
Unanswered Questions. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research  
(Unanswered Qu.)  
UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries (UNESCO Bull.)  
University of Illinois Library School. Occasional Papers. (Univ. of Illinois Lib.  
Sch. Occ. Papers)  
University Quarterly (Univ. Q.)  
Vjesnik Bibliotekara Hrvatske  
Wiener Library Bulletin  
Wilson Library Bulletin (Wilson Lib. Bull.)  
Wisconsin Medical Journal (Wisconsin Med. J.)  
Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen (Z. f. B.)

## PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

### 1128 The Coonskin Library [Ohio, U.S.A.]

Vinnie J. Mayer

Wilson Lib. Bull., Sept. 1951, XXVI: 1, 43-49. Photos.

The History of the Western Library Association (the Coonskin Library) is one of co-operation between pioneering families at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Plans for a library were first made at a road meeting in 1801, or 1803. It was difficult for the shareholders to find the money to finance the library; this was partly done by selling the skins of raccoons, bears, etc. which were killed in the vicinity (hence the name). The first fifty-one books were bought in 1804. The library did not keep pace with the changing times and gradually decayed.

G.M.B.

## LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

### 1129 The 75th Anniversary Conference of the American Library Association

L.C. Inf. Bull., July 16th, 1951, appendix

A resumé of meetings and discussions held July 7-14, 1951.

### 1130 From the Record; For the Record

Aust. Lib. J., July, 1951, I: 1, 4-6

In 1877, the year of the founding of the (British) Library Association, Sir Redmond Barry read a paper on the country library service in Australia; in 1894, Dr. Leeper, another trustee of the Public Library of Victoria, moved a resolution for the foundation of a Library Association of Australasia. This came into being in 1896. All kinds of librarians were to be included but at successive conferences in 1898, 1900 and 1902 there were increasing numbers of public librarians. Support from library institutions was poor, membership was insufficient and the Library Association ceased in 1902. The Australian Library Association arose in 1928 with support from the non-public librarians, especially the institute subscription libraries. Because of this disproportionate representation New South Wales refused to form a Branch. The Munn-Pitt Survey of 1934 emphasised the need for free municipal libraries and trained librarians. The Australian Library Association took no action. Hence there grew up the Free Library Movement (1935) and the Australian Institute of Librarians (1937) to make the Report effective. Unification came in 1949 when the Library Association of Australia was re-constituted to represent the ideals and aims of all librarians. Division by type of librarian may create new problems.

**1131 Kongress der Deutschen Bibliothekare**

[Congress of German Librarians]

B. u. Bild., June—July, 1951, III : 6

This issue contains a pamphlet report of the Congress of German Librarians held in Munster, 15—21 May, 1951.

W.L.B.

**PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION**

**1132 If Librarianship is a Learned Profession . . .**

Harold Lancour

Lib. J., July, 1951, LXXVI : 13, 1074—1076.

Scholarship has changed its meaning in modern times. The modern scholar is not exclusively masculine, nor secluded, and his work is more useful as a contribution to human good. The librarian acquires knowledge of the principles upon which librarianship is based through a period of directed and supervised disciplined study, followed by a never-ending period of observation, experiment and reflection. The future of the library profession will be shaped by (a) the accuracy and breadth of knowledge and information gained in formal study and (b) the character, quality and vitality of the subsequent professional practice. Motivation is the essential consideration in the period of study since on that rests the profession practice. Increasing scholarship is shown by the research on problems of librarianship, *i.e.* the creation of general principles, now being done at library schools and some large library systems. Persons qualified to undertake this research are seen to be the faculty and advanced students at the library schools, and mature librarians who may be released for such work under various scholarships (Unesco, Fulbright).

**1133 Le Formation professionnelle des Bibliothecaires et des Documentalistes**

Suzanne Briet

Rev. of Doc., March 1951, XVIII : 1, 21—27. Bibliography.

Information obtained by F.I.D. Secretariat on recent developments in librarianship and documentation in the following countries : French West Africa, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, Italy, New Zealand, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Special mention of the creation of a Higher Diploma of Librarianship in France, together with official recognition for the teaching of documentation techniques. Government sponsorship of courses for instructors in popular libraries has been followed by courses for rural librarians in Slovenia.

G.K.S.

### 1134 Training for Librarianship in North America

Harold Lancour

Lib. Assn. Rec., Sept., 1951, LIII : 9, 280-284.

A description of the means used in North America to train young people for librarianship. Admission to the profession is secured by the successful completion of a course at an approved library training school, where a degree in library science is obtained. This course comes as the final stage in at least sixteen years formal education. Librarianship has moved through the "storehouse" and "service" periods to the present stage of educational emphasis, thus new training methods are needed.

E.J.

### 1135 A National Examination as a basis for library certification: a survey of opinion

Irene M. Kavanaugh and Elizabeth C. Wescott

Lib. Q., July, 1951, XXI : 3, 198-205.

An investigation into education for librarianship in the United States shows that graduation from library schools is mainly the basis for professional employment. The proposal has been advanced that ability to pass a national examination should constitute the basis of certification rather than possession of a formal degree. A Subcommittee was appointed to investigate "the entire problem of examinations and their related aspects." To three types of library personnel agencies (large public libraries, state certification boards, and state civil service commissions) letters were sent inviting comments on this proposal and their own use of examinations. Replies showed that about one third reacted favourably. Libraries with highly developed personnel systems were not interested in a comprehensive examination, mainly because of the possibility of lowered professional standards. Two thirds of the certification boards welcomed the suggestion because their own resources were inadequate. The civil service commission thought a national examination unnecessary and were satisfied with their own tests.

W.J.M.

### 1136 Michigan Library Workshops

Lucie R. Stone

Lib. World, August/September, 1951, LIII : 614-5, 321-322.

Library Workshops form one branch of the work of Michigan State Library's Extension Division. The author attended a library workshop for a week's study. These workshops are intended to introduce to library procedures those librarians with less than two years' experience and to give "advanced training and renewed interest" to those with more than two years experience, but who

lack professional training. Staffs of small libraries benefit particularly. Lectures are supplemented by exhibitions. At the end of a course, a summing-up is held at which students in groups express opinions on the Workshop.

P.M.W.

## LIBRARY SERVICES: GENERAL SURVEYS

### 1137 A New Group of Readers: Poles as Library Users

Maria Danilewicz

Lib. Assn. Rec., August, 1951, LIII: 8, 256-260.

Since 1939, about 145,000 Polish nationals have settled in Great Britain. The author, Librarian of the Polish University College Library, London, gives an account of this "minority's" requirements and the facilities available for their satisfaction.

E.J.

### 1138 Tropical librarianship

Wilfred J. Plumbe

Lib. Rev., Autumn, 1951, No. 99, 161-166.

In semi-humorous vein the writer describes the differences in library work from that in non-tropical countries. These fall into three groups: the climate, the staff with a non-European background, and insects. The climate means closed windows in the hot season, and the use of electric fans; woodwork shrinks and expands; dust covers everything; paper becomes brittle; moulds appear. In the rainy season floods may delay mail and the staff have to wade to work. Working hours are short. Non-European staff have little sense of urgency; are often inaccurate, while routine processes may be performed in a variety of unexpected ways. In Muslim countries only male staff can be employed. Insects may invade any rooms not wirescreened and creep into books and boxes. Strong insecticides are needed to prevent termites eating adhesives used on stamps or in bookbinding. Lizards and geckoes also come in to feed on the insects.

### 1139 Some noteworthy library buildings between the wars

Arnold Whittick

The Parthenon, April, 1951, XXV: 90-96; May-July, 1951, XXV: 127-132.  
Illus, plans.

"The largest libraries built, or commenced, during the 1920's were all designed on classical principles with formal symmetrical planning and of handsome dignified appearance. This continued until the early thirties when a departure on more irregular lines began." Examples studied are: Stockholm City Library, Manchester City

Library, Cambridge University Library, National Library in Berne, Lenin State Library in Moscow. The first important break in design is shown by the Viipuri Library in Finland.

K.J.R.

#### **1140 The Planning of Libraries for Military Research Establishments**

S. Herner and M. K. Heatwole

Science, 20th July, 1951, CXIV : 57-59.

The problems met with in organizing a library service to deal with both "classified" (security) and "unclassified" documents are discussed and it is concluded that it is more economical to provide a combined "classified" and "unclassified" library than to operate separate libraries. Figures for costs are given to support the argument, and an illustrated floor plan showing a suggested arrangement of fittings is provided.

D.V.A.

#### **1141 Moving a Library**

John E. Kephart

Univ. Of Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers, May, 1951, No. 21.

Seventeen libraries in the United States have been moved between 1921-50. Author discusses common factors: when to move, transport problems according to the location of the library, plan of operations, space to be left for expansion, manpower required, *i.e.* students, building staff or professional movers; methods of moving, *i.e.* use of lifts, conveyors and chutes, ramps, hand-to-hand, or in boxes. Analysis of costs (1938-41) of moving showed an average of one cent per book.

#### **1142 Motion Study inspires Library Workshop**

Carolyn L. Hale

Lib. J., 1 Sept. 1951, LXXVI : 15, 1302-1303. Diagrams.

A Work Simplification Clinic held by the University of California School of Librarianship studied ways of increasing output with less effort. The Gilbreth method of process and procedure analysis was used to show that all processes have five basic elements: actual handling or operation, transportation, inspection, delays, and storage. Flow process charts and diagrams were made for specific library operations and points where time and labour could be saved were noted. The system can be applied to the simplest task as advantageously as to the most complex.

**1143 The Personnel office and its Administration of Task Analysis**

Mortimer Zimmerman

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., July, 1951, XXXIX : 3, 194—198.

(See Abstract No. 1144)

**1144 What is Task Analysis ?**

Hazel B. Zimmerman

Bull. Med. Lib. Assn., July, 1951, XXXIX : 3, 189—193.

Task analysis determines the nature of a task and the skills required for its performance. It shows the over-all structure of the library and the relationships between groups ; it aids administration and recruitment and may be likened to the value of a book classification in the arrangement and running of a library.

**LIBRARY CO-OPERATION**

**1145 Regional Fundamental Education Centre for Latin America**

UNESCO Bull., August/September, 1951, V : 8—9, 281—286.

The Centre is a new co-operative venture of Unesco, the Organizations of American States and the Mexican government. Its training programme for future teachers and specialists in fundamental education, lays emphasis on practical work. The library will provide staff and students with materials and bibliographical services necessary for their training and research. Microfilm, photostat, multilith and typing services will be provided and bibliographies, abstracts and displays prepared. There is a course of training on the use of libraries in fundamental education. The library hopes to cover eventually, all material on fundamental education in Latin America.

P.M.W.

**1146 Co-operative Development of Research Collections in the United States**

Keyes D. Metcalf

Amer. Doc., Winter (Jan.) 1951, II : 1, 18—20.

Co-operation among American libraries has developed from centralized cataloguing to co-operative indexes, Library of Congress card distribution, the Union List of Serials, union catalogues, co-operative storage, and finally to co-operative acquisition. Through a method such as the Farmington Plan one library becomes the

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headquarters for books in a subject field. When this happens a university professor specializing in this subject may desire that the library of his university should acquire similar material or that special collections should be transferred from the collecting library for his use. Limitations on acquisition should be confined to advanced research material; frequently used material should be provided in college libraries wherever needed.

K.J.R.

#### **1147 Serial Acquisition through the United States Book Exchange**

Alice D. Ball

Serial Slants, July, 1951, II: 1, 7-19.

The U.S. Book Exchange (USBE) is a non-profit making central organisation begun in 1949 for simplifying the work of exchanging periodicals. USBE does not buy or sell, but helps over 700 member-libraries wherever they may be to effect exchanges. The trained staff handling vast quantities of duplicates can save the local library much time and labour in acquiring serials. The odd volume, or part, or page, is more likely to be available than complete sets of periodicals. Material considered to have research value was accumulated. Lists were prepared and sent out and experiment showed that the larger libraries closest to the source of exchange material stood to gain. To equalise the distribution, lists were then sent in rotation to a small group of libraries. Later special requests for individual items were accepted and wants were supplied more quickly as the size of the holdings increased. Recently a study of actual requirements and available items has been made with particular reference to foreign periodicals. A similar study of the domestic periodical situation, in which every type of periodical is to be found, will follow.

#### **1148 An Experiment in Regional Library Development**

R. E. Mahoney

A.L.A. Bull., April, 1951, XLV: 4, 140-141.

An account of an experiment in co-operation between local and state-administered libraries in New York State. Division of duties in the purchase of different types of books, and the stimulus given to exchange of information by means of a union catalogue, inter-library loans and co-ordination of advisory services are instanced. Elements of this scheme have been incorporated into other schemes in different parts of the United States.

M.L.

**1149 Obzor bibliograficheskoi raboty oblastnykh bibliotek**  
[Survey of bibliographical services in regional libraries]

E. Korshunova

Bibliotekar, 1950: 10, 5-10.

The author describes the following services run by the regional libraries in the USSR and supervised by qualified staff: (i) *bibliographical information*—this, in addition to oral information passed on to a reader in the library, is given in the form of lists of suggested reading through intermediary of local newspapers, radio, lists of new additions to the library stock, lists sent to schools, and even telephonic information passed on to specialists to draw their attention to newly published books or articles; (ii) *lists of suggested reading*—prepared by libraries with help of experts; (iii) *discussion groups* in schools, offices, factories—even in cinemas (after or during shows) and public parks, (iv) *regional bibliographies* prepared in collaboration with local experts and organisations, (v) *advisory services for branch and rural libraries*, (vi) *popularization of bibliographical aids* and helping readers to use them.

M.L.D.

**NATIONAL & GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES**

**1150 The Friends of the National Libraries**

John Ehrman

Brit. Bk. News, July, 1951, No. 131, 473-478.

The *Friends of the National Libraries* was formed in 1931. It is a society which renders to national collections of books and manuscripts the service rendered to art collections by the National Art-Collections Fund. It promotes the acquisition by National Libraries of printed books and manuscripts of historical, literary or archaeological importance, and assists university, municipal and other libraries to secure printed books or manuscripts which have special interest for them. The work of the Friends during the last twenty years is described, and some notable acquisitions are listed. Plans for the future are outlined.

D.R.

**1151 To the People of the United States of America**

Helen Anne Hilker

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 2 July, 1951, X: 27, 7-9.

The Library of Congress, the National Bureau of Standards and the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co. have collaborated in a programme for the permanent preservation of the original parchment documents of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Each leaf will be sealed in its own air-tight envelope

consisting of two pieces of glass bonded to a metal frame. Inside each container the document will rest upon special pure cellulose backing paper in pure helium. The humidity of the inert gas will be carefully adjusted. A thermal conductivity cell in each envelope will serve as a leak detector; resealing, if found to be necessary, can be carried out long before any harmful change in the gas composition has occurred. In the cover door of each case of the Shrine in the Library of Congress housing the documents there will be fitted a laminated glass with a yellow cellulose-acetate inter-layer. This will filter out the ultra-violet, violet and blue rays which cause deterioration.

S.C.G.

### **1152 Planning for Microfilm Operations**

Lester K. Born

Amer. Doc., Winter (Jan.) 1951, II : 1, 1-5.

The Library of Congress is undertaking the microfilming of rare and unpublished material at home and abroad and is making its microfilms available through interlibrary loan. Its policy includes the establishment of a clearing house for microfilming already accomplished, in progress, or contemplated; it aims to gather information on microfilm facilities in other countries. Countries are urged to reduce restrictions on the microfilming of unpublished manuscripts and archives, to disseminate information on the holdings of repositories of rare and unpublished material by means of catalogues and other guides, and to microfilm such bibliographical aids; to establish cheap microfilm facilities for use when required. Library of Congress is surveying the bibliographical aids relating to rare and unpublished material not in L.C. but in many countries in Europe and making recommendations for microfilming them. It is suggested that FID should stimulate international co-operation in these matters.

K.J.R.

### **1153 Head of UNESCO Libraries Division visits Turkey and Iran**

E. J. Carter

UNESCO Bull., July, 1951, V : 7, 241-244.

The author's visit was to discuss UNESCO programmes for Turkey and Iran. In Turkey, the outstanding development is the National Library, Ankara, founded in 1946. Its facilities have developed rapidly and the temporary premises are now overcrowded with a stock of 150,000 books. Cataloguing of Arabic manuscripts is proceeding at Istanbul. Legal deposit exists for five libraries

through a central office which publishes the National Bibliography. Ankara and Istanbul Universities have some good faculty libraries. There is a course for librarians at Ankara; more professional staff are needed. Public libraries are not well developed, though plans are in hand. In Iran, good faculty libraries are developing at the University of Teheran. The Archaeological Museum Library is important for its documentation work. The National Library established in 1937, is hampered by the inadequacy of its building. Almost the only public libraries are British Council and American. Professional librarians are needed; the profession will be officially recognized soon.

P.M.W.

#### **1154 The United States Libraries in Athens and Cairo**

Mary Duncan Carter

Lib. Q., July, 1951, XXI: 3, 206-213.

The United States Library in Athens was opened in 1945. In January 1950 the stock totalled about 5,000 books, including 700 for general reference; there was also a pamphlet collection of 5,000 and a music library. Of the 2,500 registered borrowers, approximately 83% were Greeks and 15% Americans. About two thirds of the borrowers were men, a factor influenced by the limited number of women receiving higher education. Records indicate that this library appeals chiefly to intellectuals with a good knowledge of English. The United States Library in Cairo opened in November 1944. In January 1950 it had 8,521 books (700 for reference) of which a third formed the Junior Library; 8,000 pamphlets and a music library. In March 1950 there were 3,085 registered borrowers (90% men) and 4,339 in the Junior Library. 79% of the adults were Egyptian and 80% students.

W.J.M.

#### **1155 Institutional Library Service in New South Wales**

Jean F. Arnot

Aust. Lib. J., July, 1951, I: 1, 18-20.

Following a survey of the provision of books to the inmates of State Government institutions, a scheme was prepared for greatly improved services under each department, *viz.*, Health, Prisons, Child Welfare, and the Aborigines Welfare Board. Five additional staff members were required at once; many books have been discarded, others re-classified and re-catalogued. Bibliotherapy is being studied and every effort made to choose suitable books for patients, to provide library rooms or book trolleys, and to give trained guidance.

## UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

### 1156 Problems confronting University Libraries

Frank Lundy and Kathryn R. Renfro

Coll. and Res. Libs., July, 1951, XII : 3, 237-240.

Comments on the 150 projects or problems listed by 72 librarians in a questionnaire and, especially, on the major groups of ideas concerned with (i) university librarianship on a national scale, and (ii) the operation of a single institution. Evidence is given of the concern for improving bibliographical services following upon the Unesco Conference and the University of Chicago Institute studies. The size of collections, the need for more co-operative deposit libraries, interlibrary lending, information on work done in micro-filming, are subjects falling into the first group. Relationships with teachers, the university press and the faculty; adequate finance, recruitment of qualified staff, together with problems in acquisition and cataloguing of material, in making books available, come within the second. New developments dealt with are the preservation of library materials in wartime; the improvement of inter-library communications, e.g. by teletype; the A.L.A.'s method of accrediting libraries; and the programme of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education.

### 1157 A Charging System for a University Library

E. J. Belton

S. Afr. Bib., July, 1951, XIX : 1, 13-16.

In 1950 a new system of charging was introduced at the University of Witwatersrand Main Library. Hitherto a double record for each issue had been kept—one part (consisting of a book-card 5-in. by 3-in. stamped with the date of issue) arranged alphabetically by author, the other (the reader's slip) filed under date of issue to reveal overdues. This method was found unnecessarily time-wasting, and the new system combines both records, by substituting for the date record a scheme of coloured signals, filed with the book card and readers' slip under the author's name. These signals, measuring 2-in. wide at the base and 1-in. at the top, are in seven colours, and used in regular rotation to represent one week's issues, overdues being thus automatically revealed by colour code after a fortnight. Suitable adjustments are made for books loaned for lesser periods (three or seven days) and for issues during vacations.

J.C.S.

**1158 Vostochnye rukopisi Biblioteki Kazanskogo  
Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta**

[Eastern MSS in the Library of the Kazan State University (USSR)]

M. Andreev

Bibliotekar, 1951, : 5, 29-31.

The basis of this very valuable collection in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, was laid nearly 150 years ago and the collection, which has today grown to 7,300 volumes was used by Leo Tolstoy and S. Aksakov, by the composer Mikhail Balakirev and the famous Russian scientist N. I. Lobachevsky, thanks to whose work some of the finest MSS acquired from private sources were handed over into public keeping. The collection was built up from private sources in Kazan itself, from the work of university personnel discovering ancient MSS, from other smaller collections and from public and private donations over the years. In its present form it was handed over to the University Library in 1934 and it now includes MSS dating back to the 11th century. Among precious material in the collection is a 1775 Tatar alphabet and grammar, the only printed extant copy of which is believed to be in the Lenin Library in Moscow. There are two rare Persian MSS, one by Amir Khusrai (1253-1325) and a MSS of the Persian Zakharia Kazvini (died 1283), "Wonders of the World," which was at the time translated into many European languages. There are a number of old printed books in Eastern languages, including one of the first books in Arabic printed by typographic means—Avicenius "Al-Kanun fi tib" published in Rome in 1593.

E.F.

**1159 New Frontiers for the College Library**

Frank A. Lundy and Kathryn R. Renfro

Lib. J., July, 1951, LXXVI: 13, 1091-1096.

College libraries, once regarded as storehouses, are now shown to be the campus workshop. As collections grew reading beyond the textbooks was required; the open shelf reserve plan was followed by departmental and branch libraries, more reading rooms, and in some cases complete access to materials. In the past twenty years college libraries have been reorganised by subject matter with more attention paid to the actual requirements of students. Informality marks recent experiments at the Lamont Library at Harvard University, and the Firestone Library at Princeton. The State University of Iowa Library will demonstrate modular construction. Co-operative acquisition is now being planned on regional or national scales. New methods of communication, e.g. Racmil (See Abstract No. 894), or of selection by the electronic Rapid Selector have made their appearance. These methods of co-operation suggest the inauguration of a national system of libraries based on the Library of Congress.

## 1160 Experiment in International Education

Alice M. Dugas

Wilson Lib. Bull., April 1951, XXV : 8, 606-609.

Mexico City College, founded 1940, began a college library immediately. In 1948 a trained librarian with university experience in the United States was brought in to supervise the collection. Every person on the library staff was chosen on the basis of scholarly achievement or interest in a field of specialization. The Library has undertaken to give training to Mexicans who wish to be librarians.

G.M.B.

## SPECIAL LIBRARIES

### 1161 Special Libraries in the Near East

Mary Duncan Carter

Spec. Libs., Sept. 1951, XLII : 7, 245-248, 267-268.

Special libraries existed in Babylon and Egypt thousands of years ago and in the Moslem-Arab Empire from the 12th century. Modern libraries began in Turkey in 1928, most of them situated in Ankara. There is a library school at Ankara University. In Istanbul are found the older libraries but few special libraries except in schools and colleges. In Iran there are 32 important libraries of which 20 are in Teheran, the capital. In Egypt, of the 102 libraries, about two-thirds are special libraries. The Cairo Library Association, established in 1945, has 150 members.

(See also Abstract No. 1153)

### 1162 The Rivalry: routines and reference

P. E. de Wit

S. Afr. Bib., July, 1951, XIX : 1 (Afdeling spesiale biblioteke, V : 1, 23-25)

Since the dissemination of information may be deemed to be the chief function of a special library, it is necessary, particularly in the smaller special library, to reduce to a minimum routine processes. (The alternative reduction of reference work by making library users self sufficient with the catalogue and other tools is of limited practicability). Attention should be paid therefore to curtailing unnecessary records. For instance, in cataloguing information on illustrations, bibliographical footnotes, and entries for joint editors or part authors can (and currently are being) omitted: and, bearing in mind the needs of the clientele, too obscure or too general subject headings should be cut out. Statistical and other records e.g. (dual invoice entries) should be examined with a view to pruning.

J.C.S.

### 1163 Organization of a technical library

W. E. Jorgensen and I. G. Carlson

*Science* 1950 Vol. 112 (2921) pp. 736-738; abstr. *Journ. Sci. & Ind. Res.* (India) 1951, Vol. 10 A (5) p. 220 (May)

First considerations: size, scope of work of organization for which intended, costs and probable benefits. Size of library depends on number of subjects and degree of coverage, number of users, total budget of establishment, and proximity to other technical libraries. Users' work should be anticipated by preparing intelligible catalogues, bibliographies etc.

(Quoted from *Bibliography of Industrial Diamond Applications*, Sept. 1951, viii, p. 528)

### 1164 "A Century of Service"

Chester M. Lewis

Lib. J., 15 Sept. 1951, LXXVI: 16, 1371-1374. Illus.

The New York Times, first published in 1851, is essentially a newspaper of record, as shown by 421,706 lines of text published during the first five months of 1951. For greater preservation a rag paper edition began in 1927 and a microfilm edition in 1939. To select from the million words a day received in dispatches, the N.Y. Times has an efficient library divided into a number of sections appropriate to the departments of the newspaper, and manned by a specialist staff of librarians, researchers, cartographers and clerks. The picture library has over two million prints and cuts. The clipping files contain material on 1,100,000 persons, 65,000 subjects, and 500,000 foreign cities and places. Clippings must be classified and filed within 24 hours and cross referenced to sections where needed. Mechanical aids are used for alphabetizing. Subject files are constantly changing as material passes from "current" to "ex-current." Care has to be observed in dealing with libelous material and for this purpose a card index is maintained for the files of prominent persons to ensure correct initial identification.

### 1165 A Paris Library for Economic and Social Research

Neil H. Graham

Wilson Lib. Bull., April 1951, XXV: 8, 612, 616.

The Musée Social was formed in 1894. The primary purpose of the foundation was to establish a centre for research, documentation and information for all types of social organizations. The consultative service can supply the aid of specialists in all the different social fields. The Library supplies books and periodicals needed for research.

G.M.B.

## 1166 Gedanken zum Aufbau einer Musikbücherei

[Thoughts on the building up of a music library]

Hans Ruppe

B. u. B., 1951 : No. 4, 99—102.

1. The place of the music library in popular education. The Salzburg music library is being built up around a nucleus of about 1,000 volumes from the former music collection of the Society for Popular Education. This collection illustrates the type of music popular at the turn of the century. At that time the piano was almost the only instrument found in the upper and middle class homes, while humbler musicians played the zither. All this was changed by the Youth Movement, which in its wanderings rediscovered folk music, with its greater variety of instruments and the substitution of communal for solo performance. These new tendencies must be given due weight in the building up of the music library, as must the filling of gaps in the stock of classic-romantic music.

2. The librarianship of music. The arrangement of music under author or title presents peculiar difficulties. Not only will the greater part of the stock consist of the work of a few composers, Bach, Handel, Mozart, etc...., but the titles Symphony, Sonata, and the like, are not only recurrent, but of very little descriptive value. Moreover the same work (and there will be many copies and editions) can be catalogued as First Symphony, Symphony No. 1, Collected Symphonies Vol. 1., etc., etc. Further a 19th century fashion gave to many works (often of secondary value) titles in French or other foreign languages; these might well be translated. Another complication is the cataloguing of songs by the first line of text. For these reasons an alphabetical title catalogue is of little use in music. The user of a music library needs a catalogue arranged under composer, and under instrument. This last is indispensable for the performer, and should also be the primary arrangement in the catalogue made for use of the staff. Open access is highly desirable, as is also some statistical examination of issues. The writer does not attempt to do more than indicate problems in this article, but will be glad to give further information to any librarian interested in the subject.

W.L.B.

## 1167 Song Music in a Training College Library

G. E. Wilkinson

N.Z. Libs., June, 1951, XIV : 5, 113—116.

The extension of a training college library, already containing textbooks on music and single copies of songs, etc. to include sets of songs (generally 30 copies) for loan to teachers and students in training, for class use. A catalogue, with informative annotations about the type and degree of difficulty of the songs, is available.

It is hoped in the future that percussion band music may be included, and a lending library of gramophone records established. The standard of music taught by teachers has undoubtedly been improved by the existence of the present facilities.

M.L.

### 1168 The London Library

Charles Wrong

Sch. Lib. Rev., July, 1951, V : 4, 122—124.

In 1832 Thomas Carlyle lamented the absence of a public library in London; it was 1841 before his efforts were rewarded with the opening of the London Library. A success from its inception soon entailed moving to larger premises in St. James' Square, which in turn became overcrowded and adjacent buildings were acquired. Sir Charles Hagberg Wright, librarian 1893—1940, built up a large collection of works in foreign languages, especially Russian. The sections and arrangement of the library are described. A regular mail service is maintained with country members. Membership, kept at 5,000, includes a number of educational institutions.

## INFORMATION SERVICES

### 1169 Bookmobile Fiesta in Mexico

Bernadine Bailey

Wilson Lib. Bull., April, 1951, XXV : 8, 610—611. Photo.

The Bookmobile is the newest project of the Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin, Mexico City, an information service established by the United States Information Service. The travelling library was requested to take books to Colorines, a village of 3,000 inhabitants, having a school for 500 children. Books were distributed to the children and issued for one month, after which the bookmobile collected the books and took them to another village.

G.M.B.

### 1170 What's your Information Rating?

Chester M. Lewis

Spec. Libs., Sept. 1951, XLII : 7, 249—254, 269—270.

More and more business firms are establishing an information bureau. Work is divided into two parts: a staff to handle the inquirer, and staff to do research for the organisation internally. Firstly, a survey of information requests by the public must be made: type, number, time consumed. Next personnel requirements: present employees are best if available, otherwise staff must be employed and trained to understand precisely what the company

seeks to achieve in public relations. The materials required (reference books, pamphlets, clippings), equipment and layout (telephone lines, location, illumination, noise reduction) are described. A staff manual containing decisions on problems of policy and procedure is desirable; also guidance on telephone etiquette and the way to handle complaints. The volume of enquiries is controlled by (a) type and quality of service offered (b) size of staff (c) physical factors (d) days and hours of operation. Examples of different services are given, and the conclusion drawn that information can be regarded as a firm's product.

## **PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES**

### **1171 They Claim Calamity**

Walter Brahm

Lib. J., Aug. 1951, LXXVI: 14, 1186—1187.

Shows that fears that radio and motion pictures would harm public library circulations were unfounded and concludes that the same may prove to be the case with television.

### **1172 Engelska biblioteksproblem av idag**

[British library problems of today]

Lionel R. McColvin

Biblioteksbladet, 1951, XXXVI: 5, 232—241.

Good and bad public library systems in Britain are due to the existence of 586 different library authorities. The regional library bureaux have helped considerably to improve the services offered and now make the majority of non-fiction books available to every reader. Further improvements are due to more trained librarians. The Library Association, on which local library authorities are represented, also seeks to make the public service better. Today's main problem is to provide the best books there are in an effort to counteract the tendencies towards mass thinking which ignores the individual.

### **1173 Some notes on the Kendal-Westmorland Library Scheme**

H. Marshall

Lib. Assn. Rec., August, 1951, LIII: 8, 250—255.

A brief history and account of the co-operative scheme now in operation between Kendal Borough Library and Westmorland County Council. Both authorities are independent, but since 1948 have co-operated to provide a library service. Government is by a joint committee, and a formula has been drawn up to apportion expenditure. An account is given of the re-organisation of the library, and details of administration.

E.J.

## 1174 The Scottish Report on libraries: a symposium

Lib. Rev., Autumn, 1951, No. 99, 166-177.

The recommendations are considered unrealistic by L. R. McColvin. Exception is taken to the Advisory Council's conclusion that the library service is an educational service. Library services should break away entirely from control by Education Committees. Counties receiving grants spent 46% less per head than did the burghs. Incorporation of some smaller burghs into the county library authority is clearly necessary provided the latter is primarily interested in libraries. W. R. Aitken makes a plea for the unification of county and burgh to produce an equal financial burden on rate-payers everywhere. James Brindle foresees greater possibilities if libraries and education are more closely linked. Mrs. M. G. Brown seeks to retain freedom, arguing that while amalgamation may bring uniformity it will not produce greater incomes; rates will simply become taxes. J. W. Forsyth refers to the almost complete lack of provision of school libraries by education authorities who are now seeking to foster the reading habit. Several writers point out that no professional librarian or representative from the Library Association served on the Advisory Council. F. G. B. Hutchings gives examples of confused thought in an otherwise well written report. W. B. Paton supports the report and shows that recommendations made by the Scottish Library Association in 1941 can all be implemented, even it in a different manner, if library services are placed under the Education Acts. J. B. Purdie takes exception to the way in which the report was prepared without careful study of the existing standard of library service in the burghs.

## 1175 The Scottish Report

Sch. Lib., July, 1951, V: 330-337.

This review of the Scottish Education Department's "Libraries, Museums and Art Galleries, a Report of the Advisory Council on Education in Scotland" pays particular attention to the sections relating to secondary school libraries. Pupils are encouraged to build personal libraries with advice on the right kinds of book to include. This is to counteract the tendency of "free" school books and "free" libraries. School textbooks should have gaps that require filling by search in "ordinary" books. The library must not be used as an additional classroom; new teaching methods that require frequent use of the library are envisaged. Little attention is given in the Report to the provision of libraries in primary schools. In this respect the United States leads the way. Close co-operation between school library and public library is recommended together with notes on the specific services which each may render. Some dissatisfaction is felt, by the reviewer, on the question of staffing school libraries, duties and training. The major need, before school libraries can be successful, is that teachers themselves realise the importance and potentialities of the school library in their work.

## 1176 Bibliothèque de Provence

Stuart Rossiter

Lib. Assn. Rec., August, 1951, LIII : 8, 255.

The Municipal Library at Arles is for reference only, and most shelves are "closed". The official depository for Provence and the Camargue, it houses a magnificent special collection covering every aspect of the country's life and history, with many rare editions of local printing.

E.J.

## 1177 Brief aus Berlin

[Letter from Berlin]

Carl Löffler

B. u. Bild., June—July, 1951, III : 6, 433—437.

The Berlin library system can only be understood through a knowledge of the administrative organisation of the city. Before 1920, Berlin was divided into six administrative districts. To these were added in 1920 fourteen more districts, comprising the neighbouring large and small towns, villages and estates, and together constituting Greater Berlin. Since the partition of 1948, West Berlin contains two inner and ten outer districts; East Berlin, four inner and four outer. Between 1848—51 several district libraries were founded in old, or inner, Berlin, but no central library existed until early in the present century. Since 1926 this has become an independent science library and no longer the head of a system. The outer districts have developed their own libraries, more or less independently; these vary in form and quality from the good city libraries of Charlottenburg, Schöneberg and Wilmersdorf to the small village libraries. Greater Berlin therefore contains samples of every form of public library which has grown up in the last hundred years. Inflation and the world economic crisis after World War I hindered the library reforms planned by the Weimar Republic. During the Hitler régime and World War II, Berlin libraries suffered like those of all other German cities. The specialist science libraries were almost destroyed and their readers flocked to the public libraries, which re-opened under difficulties in 1945. Partition greatly enhanced the difficulties, as the State (now Public) Library, the University, and the Rat Libraries are all in the Eastern Sector. In 1949 West Berlin created, from nothing, a science library of 75,000 volumes. American generosity has made possible further development. This will be carried out with a view to German needs and not in slavish imitation of Anglo-Saxon methods. [The article closes with a brief review of present conditions and difficulties, a tribute to individual librarians and a mention of changes brought about by open access.]

W.L.B.

1178 Die geplante "American Memorial Library", ein Modell zeitgemässer Büchereiarbeit

[The projected "American Memorial Library", a model of modern librarianship]

Johannes Langfeldt

B. u. Bild., June—July, 1951, III : 6, 437—445.

America has given five million marks to commemorate the Air Lift. Berlin has decided to augment this sum and to build a public library on the most democratic lines, to serve all sections of the population. It has resisted the students' plea for a library near the Free University in Dahlem and chosen a representative, residential site in Kreuzberg, a district of 250,000 inhabitants. Taking Cardiff (c. 245,000 inhabitants) as a parallel case, the writer compares its public library facilities with those envisaged for Berlin. He stresses Berlin's need to develop lending facilities by open access, longer hours of opening, children's and youth libraries. Other desiderata are a commercial library, newsroom, provision for students, and service to hospitals, prisons and ships; also a music and gramophone record library. Efforts must be made to develop the heterogeneous libraries of Berlin along converging lines, to recognise individual excellencies, such as special collections, and to bring the whole system into line with the American Memorial Library. Co-operation between the Administration and the library profession should make this a model for the library service throughout Western Germany.

W.L.B.

1179 Folkeboksamlingenes Ekspedisjon blir Andelslag

[The Public Library Book Central (Oslo, Norway), becomes a Co-operative Society]

Bok og Bib., August, 1951, XVIII : 4, 149—150.

Stortinget (Parliament) has passed a law which has made the privately owned Book Central into a co-operative society in which the State and the municipalities are shareholders. Previously the libraries ordered all books through book dealers. The books were bound in the Book Central, supplied with classification numbers and book-pockets and then delivered to the libraries. Now libraries can order directly from the Book Central, thus saving the book dealer's commission. The main objection of the opposition was that "Government management might lead to abuse." However, the greater part of the stock is owned by the municipalities who will then have the main influence. It is pointed out that the libraries are not *forced* to buy through the Book Central except for the State grants. For the local appropriations they can purchase and bind wherever they want to as formerly. As the maximum State grant to one library is kr. 3,000.-, it is felt that there is no danger of undue influence.

K.S.K.

**1180 Der Stand und die Aufgaben der dörflichen Bibliotheksarbeit in der SU**

[The position and the tasks of village library work in the Soviet Union]

E. Leontojewa

Bibliothekar, July, 1951, V: 7, 383—384.

The village libraries play an important part in increasing the knowledge of the scientific facts and technical processes of agriculture. Under official party direction they are also a cultural centre for the locality and are a means of making more widely known the Marxist-Leninist literature. The library buildings or depots (except in places which are served by travelling libraries) also provide accommodation for such activities as literary evenings, lectures and discussions. Statistics are also given in the article of the work of the libraries (e.g. no. of vols., readers, issues, etc.).

P.S.P.

**1181 The Library's Public**

Charles A. Elliott

Lib. Assn. Rec., July, 1951, LIII: 7, 222—224.

An examination of some conclusions made in "The Library's Public", by Bernard Berelson, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Chicago. The book is described as: "an organised summary of all that is now scientifically known about the use of the 7,400 public libraries in the United States." The author questions several conclusions, notably that on the provision of light fiction, and gives another point of view.

E.J.

**1182 How your State Travelling Library can serve you**

Blanche A. Smith

Iowa Lib. Q., July, 1951, XVI: 10, 149—150.

Describes the organisation of books and services that make up the State travelling library. The types of books and magazines included in the main collections, or in the smaller collections deposited for three months, are outlined. The smaller libraries are manned by untrained staff who receive advice in book selection and purchase, in the running of the library and how to work with the library board, including giving of advice to committee members unacquainted with their duties. The State library collects and summarizes library reports, co-operates in planning professional education or library meetings, and helps in the recruitment of staff.

### 1183 Fraser Valley Union Library New Chilliwack Branch

Ronald Ley

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., July, 1951, VIII : 1, 2-4. Photograph, plan.

Describes a new branch to replace store premises used from 1930 to 1949. The Fraser Valley Union Library which began as a Carnegie Demonstration with seventy library agencies and a circulation of 230,000 in 1930, now has 250 agencies and an annual circulation of 350,000. A new headquarters building is needed; plans and a site are ready.

### 1184 Municipal Libraries of the Philippines

Severino I. Velasco

Wilson Lib. Bull., Sept. 1951, XXVI : 1, 56-59, 63.

The Pecson Municipal Library Act, passed in 1949, provides for a five year plan involving an annual appropriation of \$300,000 for the establishment of municipal libraries. Every year 200 municipal libraries shall be established, and by the end of five years there shall have been organized about a thousand municipal libraries in different towns all over the country. Supervision of the new libraries will be undertaken by the personnel of the central office in Manila—the actual management will be left to local librarians. This programme has been seriously hampered by the institution of currency controls, and by the reduction by Congress of the amount provided for the purchase of books from \$217,000 to \$81,000. Another problem is the lack of qualified people to act as local librarians.

G.M.B.

### 1185 Non-European libraries in the Union of South Africa

Marguerite A. Peters

S. Afr. Bib., July, 1951, XIX : 1, 1-12.

The need for adequate and free library services for the non-European population was stressed by the S.A. Library Conference in 1928. Progress has been retarded by lack of funds, trained native personnel, suitable books and adequate accommodation, and also by an over 60% illiteracy rate and by undeveloped reading habits. In the Transvaal there is provision for non-Europeans by some municipal public libraries including Johannesburg (114,000 books in 1949-50), by Witwatersrand University, various other public libraries, the Union Education Department postal service, and the Transvaal Education Department. In Natal, Durban Municipal Library has 35 depots, and there are also a travelling library service and facilities at Natal University and missionary training colleges; while in the O.F.S. Bloemfontein Public Library has twelve circulating centres. In Cape Province there are facilities for non-Europeans the Cape Town area (55,808 books in 1950) in several public libraries

and in training colleges and missions, and a book distribution scheme based on the supply of 50 books changed twice yearly to each centre. A provincial scheme for a regional library service of deposit collections was authorised in 1949. Since 1928 the Carnegie Corporation made available to the provincial administrations the sum of £3,000 for buying books. Otherwise non-European libraries depend on provincial authorities and education departments, and on municipal councils. Also noted are the need for improved book selection, the care taken with books by native borrowers, and the demand for children's books. Popular types of books and authors in request are listed. The sponsoring by the government of works in the vernacular has been recommended. The non-European library movement requires more money, larger and better central collections of books circulating through local depots on a regional basis, and central reference facilities, trained librarians competently remunerated, and adequate library buildings.

J.C.S.

#### **1186 Historical survey of the more important libraries in the Union of South Africa**

##### **XV. Brakpan Public Library [Transvaal]**

Compiled by S. J. Kritzinger

S. Afr. Bib., July, 1951, XIX : 1, 17-20. Photograph.

The library originated as a small collection in the Town Clerk's Office. The present building erected in 1933, is quite inadequate for the 1950 bookstock of 25,000 (14,000 fiction, 3,000 juvenile), which serves a population of 30,000 (4,837 borrowers). The book-fund, £600 in 1945, was £1,500 in 1950. Issues have grown from 57,347 in 1933 to 121,739 in 1949. (A deposit of 5s. per book is charged). Card cataloguing is superseding a sheaf catalogue. Dewey classification is used for non-fiction.

J.C.S.

#### **PUBLIC LIBRARY POLICY AND PRACTICE**

##### **1187 Erziehung zum richtigen Lesen**

[Education for right reading]

Richard Bamberger

B. u. B., 1951, No. 4, 97-99.

Public libraries can be the keystone of popular education, but at present too many readers only come for recreational or "escapist" reading. True reading should be a reciprocal relationship between author and reader. The book should call out and develop the reader's mental and spiritual qualities, but the degree of his response is conditioned by what he himself brings to his reading. The

librarian must know the reader, appreciate his interests and suggest further reading in the field of his choice. To adopt this somewhat pedagogic attitude with adult readers is difficult, and a beginning is best made with older children. By close co-operation between library and school the librarian will be able to suggest further reading in and around the subjects of the school curriculum. The child thus becomes accustomed to use the library and a natural transition is made after school days to a vital adult education.

W.L.B.

### **1188 Respekt vor dem Leser und vor dem Buch**

[Respect for Reader and Book]

Erich Holtz

B. u. Bild., June—July, 1951, III : 16, 445—447.

It is frequently said that the public librarian is an educator, but this term should be used with considerable reservations. Have we any right to direct the reader, or to withhold books from him for his own good? How could we do this and still maintain the necessary impartiality in matters of religion, politics, sociology? Only books deliberately perverted or immoral in intention should be withheld, not those which portray life as it is, however grim. The reader can only develop as an adult by using his own judgment. Similarly, book reviews are not a vehicle for expressing the reviewer's prejudices; books too must be treated with respect. Reviews serve as an introduction between book and reader and should concentrate mainly on the contents of the book.

W.L.B.

### **1189 Book Selection Policies**

Ralph A. Ulveling

Lib. J., August, 1951, LXXVI : 14, 1170—1171.

Ideological warfare today demands that the librarian should include the fullest provision of material of all points of view concerning our times, international, national and local. But national allegiances conflict and the librarian must exercise educational statesmanship of a high order. How this dilemma may be solved is shown by reference to the policies adopted at Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, and at Detroit Public Library.

### **1190 Service to the Public**

G. A. Carter

Librarian, August, 1951, XL : 8, 165—168.

It is impossible to provide all the books the public wants. Increased purchases of fiction and non-fiction prove this. Non-fiction issues will rise only until the existing library readers in a

subject are satisfied, but there is no visible limit to the increase in fiction issues ; the increased stock will attract additional readers who would normally use other sources. Recent improvements in the adult lending library at Warrington are described. The author favours printed catalogues rather than card or sheaf ; despite the cost the Warrington Committee has approved a catalogue to be printed class by class.

P.M.W.

**1191 Censorship and the American heritage, or "You can't read that!"**

Rose Lidschin

Publ. Libs., June, 1951, V : 3, 56—60.

Must the majority or popular opinion be the only one made available, or do we admit that yesterday's heresy is apt to become today's natural law ? Unamerican activities, the "Battle of the Books" (Scarsdale), censorship (Bartlesville and the *Nation* in New York), obscenity charges, various "front" organisations, all seem to aim at canalizing public opinion. Where stands the library in this conflict ? People want to know all sides of a controversy, thus the librarian with a positive outlook aims to make available authentic statements—the truth, which "you can't help thinking" (Justice Holmes) while the censor, negative in outlook, tries to withhold points of view not congruent with his own or any group he represents. Librarians are aware of the threats and must, by wide community contacts, build up a positive feeling for the library.

**1192 Amerikanskoe bibliotekovedenie na sluzhbe reakcii**

[American libraries in services of reactionism]

I. Frumin

Bibliotekar, 1951 : 5, 44—47.

American libraries—both in the U.S.A. and all over the world serve reactionary purposes. Information libraries, *e.g.* are set in various countries with the main purpose of carrying on propaganda and espionage work. The American Library Association, "an instrument in the hands of the government," is then strongly criticized for its intervention with regard to denazification of German libraries—and above all for patronizing the atomic warfare campaign. These outside activities coincide with neglect of readers' needs in the U.S.A. itself. A gloomy picture of decrease in numbers of readers, bad reading habits (comics, murders !) and lack of interest in readers' needs follows—accompanied by a selection of quotations from C. B. Sherman's "The definition of library objectives," P. Butler's "Scholarship and Civilisation" etc. Users of American libraries ask for reading matter of the cheapest type—and librarians

readily satisfy their demands, leaving them freedom of choice. Library committees, however, oppose readers' requests for "progressive" books and periodicals such as "*The Daily Worker*," "*New Message*." The author attacks an information bulletin of the American Library Association which recommends that "librarians should persuade local financiers and authorities that the American public libraries play an important part in preventing the population of the town from taking an active part in the work of progressive organizations and activities directed against capitalist 'order'. Owing to 'reactionary tendencies' and lack of constructive policy American libraries—concludes the author—are declining very rapidly.

M.L.D.

### **1193 The Public Library Inquiry's sampling of Library Holdings of Books and Periodicals**

Robert D. Leigh

Lib. Q., July, 1951, XXI : 3, 157—172.

One of the Public Library Inquiry's tasks was to determine the extent to which resources enable public libraries to fulfil their stated objectives. 58 libraries representative of institutions of different size, type and locality were chosen. The total annual expenditure for 1948 was used as the most reliable basis for breaking down into eight classes for comparison of book and periodical holdings. Lists consisting of various types of fiction, non-fiction and periodicals were sent to each library. The Inquiry's findings confirmed the results of previous surveys : (i) only a very small proportion of libraries have annual budgets adequate for purchasing significant or authoritative books ; (ii) as the size of the budget decreases below a certain point, the proportion, as well as the amount, of serious works decreases (the majority of public libraries fall into this category) ; (iii) below this point, books and other material are more often purchased by the demand of mass popularity than by expert judgment.

W.J.M.

### **1194 The Subject-Departmentalized Public Library**

Robert E. Maizell

Coll. and Res. Libs., July, 1951, XII : 3, 255—260.

Types of library organization are listed and the subject-departmentalized library defined. The origins and history of the development of departmentalization are traced. Influences were the existing departments, such as lending, reference and children's rooms, special collections, and special community interests such as music, art, business. William F. Poole is deemed the originator in writings of 1876 and 1881 and first seen in practice in the Newberry Library, Chicago of 1893, followed by the Boston Public Library in

1895. The possibilities of the greater utilization of the bookstock through staff proficiency, better book selection, and special services to groups were not then envisaged. Full development came with the Cleveland Public Library as first planned by W. H. Brett in 1890 and put into effect in 1913. Since 1924 nearly all the large public libraries in the United States, except Philadelphia, have been built on a partial or total subject department plan. Problems arising in subject departments are dealt with and warning given of the additional financial burdens that follow a changeover. Sixteen basic operational and administrative principles are drawn up from comments made by 53 librarians.

### **1195 Labor and Business—one Service for both**

R. Russel Munn

Lib. J., July, 1951, LXXVI : 13, 1087—1090.

Civic and labour leaders in the community seem to regard the public library solely as a cultural institution of little use in the business world. The author describes the setting up of a Business and Labor Service at Akron Public Library, Ohio. The emphasis was placed on up-to-dateness with much material in unbound form. The staff was given special in-service training. Results have been very successful. Not only do business organisations seek help constantly, but the public, conscious of this new service, are found to be using the public library in other directions as well.

### **1196 Are We Neglecting the Small Businessman ?**

Paul Wasserman

Wilson Lib. Bull., April, 1951, XXV : 8, 625, 627.

The tendency in public libraries in recent years has been to make the special library unit the focal point for business information. In doing so, the local merchant has often been neglected. There is need to build up small collections of books and pamphlets in local libraries in order to help the business man and shopkeeper.

G.M.B.

### **1197 Small Business is Our Business**

Alice Bellamy

Wilson Lib. Bull., April, 1951, XXV : 8, 626—627. Photo.

An effort was made in the Borough of Brooklyn to contact the small business man, and to attract new members to the library. Special displays were used in all the branches of the library, with posters, pamphlets and books of special appeal. The response was very encouraging.

G.M.B.

1198 **Opyt po komplektovaniu knizhnogo fonda : Centralnaia Biblioteka im. N. A. Nekrasova, Moskva**  
[Library policy of the Central Public Library (Nekrasov Library) in Moscow]

E. Sokolovskaia and K. Klimkova

Bibliotekar, 1950 : 3, 18—21.

A public library should be governed in its policy by (i) its terms of reference, (ii) readers' requirements. The Nekrasov Library in Moscow is a public library catering for c. 40,000 readers of which a large percentage are graduates of Russian universities. During first nine months of 1949 additions to the library stock numbered 21,056 copies of which 8,825 are books on political problems. Lists of desiderata are compiled on the basis of national current bibliography supplemented by reviews and opinions of experts and readers. Books other than current are purchased on the basis of bibliographies, catalogues of specialized libraries, reading lists suggested by universities and professional schools, and also by political schools and courses. The works of Lenin and Stalin appear in the library catalogue in two hundred sets each.

M.L.D.

1199 **Zur Lage der Dorfbibliothek**

[The Position of the Village Library]

Johanna Rittinghaus

Bibliotekar, July, 1951, V : 7, 347—349.

The village library is as important as any town library as a means of supplying books and knowledge to the local population and of spreading culture in the smaller communities. If the latter object is kept in mind, the library will not just become a supply depot. Up till the present, the village schoolmaster has been the librarian, the school being the only place in which to accommodate the books, but a new generation of library workers in the villages is to be trained to take the place of the schoolmasters and to administer the libraries according to the best professional standards in new premises. If new accommodation is found for the libraries there will be the opportunity for all members of the community to feel at home there instead of avoiding the school wherever possible by getting the children to bring books home for them. In order to bring the people to look upon the library in this new way, the librarian must take a lead in all local cultural activities and figure on committees formed for such purposes in the area. Nevertheless, the routine tasks of librarianship must not be forgotten, and the engaging of an increasing proportion of salaried professional librarians should ensure a progressive and thorough administration.

P.S.P.

### 1200 Let's Start with People

Laura K. Martin

A.L.A. Bull., April, 1951, XLV : 4, 133-135.

65% of public libraries in the United States serve villages with populations below 5,000. Staffs are in general unqualified, part-time assistants for whom there is a special need for appropriate professional guidance. It is suggested that a national committee be set up by the A.L.A. to establish standards for all branches of library work, to train leaders, and to arrange demonstrations. M.L.

### 1201 In whom may a Librarian confide?

R. J.

Lib. World, July, 1951, LIII : 613, 305-306.

The Librarian's relations with his Chairman and staff should be based on mutual liking and respect. Relations with the Chairman should be friendly, but never too intimate, for the Chairman represents the higher power, the Council. All projects should be laid before him in detail. The Librarian should have the confidence of his staff. He must make the decisions, but informal discussion of library matters with assistants gives great encouragement. If he possesses the qualities of leadership his authority, as the chief officer, will not be challenged. P.M.W.

### 1202 An Architect's Letter

E. H. Ashburner

Lib. World, August/September, 1951, LIII : 614-5, 319-320.

The architect of Sheffield and Huddersfield Central Libraries regrets that at present architects and librarians have little opportunity to co-operate in planning. Relations between architect and librarian are considered; only by close co-operation can a functional building result. Improved education must mean increased demand for books; a demand that will be difficult to meet. The writer discusses the architectural and economic problems of post-war school building and suggests that librarians may find a study of these problems instructive. P.M.W.

### 1203 Central Lending Library, Newcastle upon Tyne

E. Austin Hinton

Lib. Assn. Rec., July, 1951, LIII : 7, 227-231. Photos.

A description of the reorganisation of Newcastle Central Library. During the last four years, the library has been completely stripped, all existing timber being scraped down and used again. Total cost was £4,259. A readers' advisory service has been inaugurated, and the quality of the stock improved with resulting increased issues. E.J.

**1204 Branch Library is cheerful Structure of steel, brick and glass**

Arch. Forum, July, 1951, XCV : 140—141.

Description, plan and two illustrations of exterior of steel-framed, air-conditioned branch library (11,000 volumes) at Atlanta, Georgia.

L.E.D.

**1205 Bring 'em up alive !**

G. F. K.

Lib. Asst., June/July, 1951, XLIV : 6, 87—88.

The new junior assistant should not be given tasks without explanation of their purpose; to do so checks ambition. Experience is important but can only come from practice in "senior" work when young. Mistakes are inevitable but will lessen with time and wise guidance. Latent talent is only discovered by allowing scope for initiative. In the Staff Room distinctions of seniority should disappear; in an atmosphere of equality, the senior should be able to lead the young assistant to maturity.

P. M. W.

**1206 Serial Costs in relation to other Library Expenditure and to Inflation**

Charles Harvey Brown

Serial Slants, July, 1951, II : 1, 20—24.

Whereas the results of scientific research were published in books fifty years ago, today the volume of knowledge made available through periodicals continues to increase in quantity and in cost. The average increase in the cost of living in the United States over 1939 is 72%. Professional librarians' salaries have increased by 75%. Binding is 120% above that of 1941 and has led to experiments with alternative or cheaper methods. Book production costs have risen considerably and sometimes prevented the publication of compilations. Serials from Germany are expensive because libraries are not given the 25% discount allowed to dealers. Comparisons are made between the costs of obtaining all periodicals from a dealer and of placing orders directly with publishers.

**1207 Audio-charging in the Library**

Minnesota Libs., June, 1951, XVI : 10, 293.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Public Library, is one of the first six libraries in America to change to audio-charging. About 365,000 pieces of material a year are charged out on dictating machines. A date due "transaction" card is inserted in the book. Subsequently any serial number missing from the file of transaction cards indicates an overdue book which can then be traced from the recordings. Overdue procedure is simplified to typing in triplicate the reader's name,

address, transaction number and book number. If the first and second reminders fail to bring the book back, the third copy indicates that a letter and messenger are necessary. Work eliminated includes : filling up application forms by the reader (other identification is accepted) ; making out readers' cards ; the use of date labels in books.

## SCHOOL LIBRARIES

### 1208 The Advent of the Library in Schools and its Effects

S. R. Ranganathan

Sch. Lib., July, 1951, V : 5, 307—313.

Teachers and librarians can bring books to children, can make a library and arouse interest, but only the children themselves can learn. Emphasises the importance of being up to date and the value of the newspaper as a supplement to books. Introduces a dream school in which the pupils learn by reading and by doing, in which teachers are librarians and librarians, teachers, in which classroom, platforms, blackboards have disappeared and have been replaced by something like a laboratory plus a library (after John Dewey's *School and Society*). The library will become the heart of the school and revolutionise teaching methods.

(See also Abstract No. 1345)

### 1209 Recent Developments in School and Hospital Libraries

S. H. Mahon

Lib. Asst., June/July, 1951, XLIV : 6, 85—87.

The article is from the prize-winning essay in a competition organised by the North Midland Branch of the Library Association. The Joint Report, 1945 (School Libraries Association and Library Association) recommendations for school library provision are noted. Ministry of Education Building Regulations provided for secondary school libraries. County library organisers for school libraries have been appointed in several counties. Education authority grants should be (a) for basic stock, (b) as minimum annual grants. Westfield College, London, Homerton College, Cambridge, and many teachers' training colleges run courses for teacher-librarians. A hospital library service may be (a) a hospital department with salaried librarian, bookfund and reading room, (b) a book supply from the public library, (c) a volunteer service by a social service group ; details are given of the work of the Red Cross and St. John Organisation. There are training centres for voluntary hospital librarians. Public libraries are increasingly assuming responsibility for hospital library services.

P.M.W.

**1210 Bibliothèques Scolaires, Bibliothèques Centrel de Prêt,  
Une Education de la Lecture**

[School Libraries, Central Lending Libraries, Education for Reading]

Pierre Breillat

A.B.C.D., May—June, 1951 : 1, 15—20.

Describes the history of children's literature in France since 1860 ; a resolution of 1862 with its twin aims of (a) the free loan or hire to pupils of "class books" (grammar, arithmetic, etc.) and (b) the free loan of works to parents. The Watteville Report emphasised that all children's reading should be "profitable." There was a lack of imaginative juvenile literature ; school libraries were stagnant. A new outlook began in 1908 with Girard's view that the reading habit should be acquired in school with books specially adapted to the child's age and needs. The need for starting and developing village libraries was recognised. Central lending libraries were started in 1946 and the bibliobus now serves a rural community of all ages. Book selection and practical organisation is described together with a discussion of the problem of how to attract the adolescent reader.

G.K.S.

**1211 Stockholm Co-operative Programme**

Mary Orvig

Wilson Lib. Bull., April, 1951, XXV : 8, 620—621. Photo. Bibliog.

The Stockholm City Library has three types of library service for children : (a) separate service for children in the majority of branches of the Stockholm City Library ; (b) school libraries in public schools for pupils of the schools ; (c) libraries located in public schools serving as school libraries staffed by teachers in school hours, and in the afternoon and evening as children's libraries, staffed by members of the Stockholm City Library Staff. In the third system all technical processes are handled by departments of the Stockholm City Library.

G.M.B.

**1212 Downtown oasis: youth library is happy center o  
industrial Massachusetts town**

Arch. Forum, July, 1951, XCV : 134—139.

Architectural description, plans and illustrations of youth library and centre in Fitchburg, Mass., built round a garden court and embodying many new building features.

L.E.D.

### **1213 Public Library Bookmobile Service to Schools**

A.L.A. Bull., April, 1951, XLV: 4, 131—132.

The Report of a committee set up at the 1949 A.L.A. Midwinter meeting to make a study of mobile book services to schools. The necessity for mutual understanding of aims between the school and the library concerned is stressed, and co-operation thus established can be of great benefit to both.

M.L.

### **1214 Expanding under handicaps**

Marjorie Johns Schaeve

Wilson Lib. Bull., Sept. 1951, XXVI: 1, 64—67.

The University of Illinois High School Library is a demonstration and partly experimental library. It is an integral part of the High School, but the library is administered by the University Library. Although handicapped by lack of space, the library has proved successful. Special efforts have to be made to ensure that teachers and classes have access to the library when they wish. Sometimes books are taken from the library for study in classrooms, at others, two classes share the library, dividing lesson periods, each using it for half the lesson. All audio-visual equipment is centralised in the library. Gramophone records are available for individual and class use. Students are encouraged to help in the library.

G.M.B.

### **1215 The work of a children's library in the summer**

M. Simonova

Bibliotekar, 1951, : 5.

After the traditional Soviet children's Book Week, which takes place early in spring, work begins for the spring and summer period.

The library divides its work into two or three age groups, preparing specialised material for the 7—11 year olds and dividing the senior age groups into two. Particular attention is devoted in the spring and summer to the natural sciences, covering work as varied as plants and flowers, grain crops, growing vegetables, fishing, rivers, bird-watching, herbariums, elementary biology and agro-biology. Among exhibitions organised for the 7—11 year olds in 1950 were exhibitions devoted to "Who has woken up after the winter sleep" (Pictures and posters of bears, hedgehogs, etc. and books on these animals, both fiction and popular science), "Signs of Spring", "Spring in Town and Forest", "Flowers of our fields and Woods". The summer period is linked with the lengthy holiday most children spend in holiday camps and rest homes and sections of information, in the form of books, posters, photographs etc., were devoted to tourist trips, special sightseeing, walking,

expeditions of all kinds, topography and sports and the art of making things. Material was also available and specially prepared in exhibition and suggested reading form on the lives of ordinary Soviet people, the Soviet school, on the nation-wide shelter-belts and construction project schemes of irrigation and canal waterways. The struggle for peace and the life of children abroad were dealt with in talks and discussions of the Soviet childrens' newspaper "Pioneer Pravda". Whatever the subject of the work displayed it is always linked with adult life outside the school and library.

E.F.

### **1216 Exposición de Bibliotecas infantiles**

[Exhibition of Children's Libraries]

Biblioteca General, Jan.-June, 1951, III : 7, 26-27.

This exhibition, at the National Library, was opened on the 9th March. 62 libraries exhibited a total of 550 books; children sent many sketches and paintings to decorate the stands. Children's film, poetry and story sessions were held and the Library Association (A.N.A.B.A.) of Spain has published a catalogue of 572 works to assist book selection for children. It is divided into four age groups : 3-6 years, 6-9 years, 9-12 and 12-15 years, with subdivision by subject.

A.M.W.

## **WORK WITH CHILDREN**

### **1217 Cuckoo Clock House**

June Graham

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., July, 1951, VIII : 1, 21-23. Photographs.

For six years CBC has broadcast a weekly half-hour called "Cuckoo Clock House", aimed at arousing the interest of children (8-12 years) in reading and in their local library. By dramatizations of the first part of a book, appetites are whetted. About 1,500 libraries in Canada are kept informed of forthcoming broadcasts and special displays, posters, bookshelves are prepared. Bookmobiles carry boxes of books that have been featured. The programme has won two awards for popularity.

### **1218 Bibliography in school**

G. R. Davies

Sch. Lib. Rev., July, 1951, V : 4, 126-127.

The importance of introducing bibliography in school when reading habits are being formed is stressed. A critical faculty will disabuse the young mind of the infallibility of books. The child should be taught how to discover facts about the author, the relation of a particular book to the literature of the subject, date of publication, publishing house, the meaning of technical terms, evaluation of illustrations and bibliographies through the use of reference books.

**1219 Some reference books for the school library: a select list**

Elizabeth N. Bewick

Sch. Lib. Rev., July, 1951, V: 4, 153-157.

Limited to £50 this annotated list excludes textbooks in use in the school or common reference book found in any public library.

**HOSPITAL LIBRARIES**

*See also Abstract No. 1209*

**1220 Adult Education for the Ill**

Anna Mahoney

Lib. J., Aug. 1951, LXXVI: 14, 1177-1180.

Patients are of two kinds: shortly discharged or confined to bed for a long period, sometimes for years. For the latter an adult educational programme is essential. This must be something more than relief from boredom or loneliness. Vocational and academic courses can be prepared and textbooks supplied. Oral and written tests can be given. Experiments carried out at various hospitals are described. The library and the librarian can play an important part in this work. Three objectives of hospital education are common: rehabilitation, vocational training, and recreation. To these a provision for guidance completes the work. More money, more educational programmes and more help from libraries are needed in large measure.

**1221 Hospital Libraries**

John L. Thornton

Lib. Assn. Rec., September, 1951, LIII: 9, 284-288. Bibliog.

There are four main types of libraries in the larger teaching hospitals: Medical School libraries, Nurses' libraries, Patients' libraries, and Professional Staff libraries. The requirements of the users of each type of library are considered, and the ways in which books can be provided without duplication and wastage.

E.J.

**LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES: SPECIAL RELATIONS**

**1222 Libraries lead the way in Civil Defense**

A.L.A. Bull., April, 1951, XLV: 4, 127-130.

An outline of the work of three public libraries: Brooklyn, Detroit and Louisville, in promoting Civil Defence activities in the community by means of film shows and lectures and by the production of booklists on topical subjects, and the co-ordination of information on Civil Defence in general.

M.L.

### **1223 Library Publications and Relations with the Public**

H. Jolliffe

Wessex Bookman, Summer, 1951, II : 3, 5—14.

Library publicity—in so far as its variety depends on the degree of extension work undertaken—should aim at producing a few items that are well produced, both as regards contents and printing, rather than a mass of material which only confuses readers. Printing placed with a single private printer is preferred. Features for inclusion in the annual report and bulletins are enumerated. Printed booklists command the most respect.

Public relations work has been ignored until recent times. A more friendly attitude towards readers is called for and faults to be avoided are listed. Co-operation with societies using the library is relatively easy, but winning the sympathy of non-users requires tact and may be achieved through talks on the library service to organised groups with particular reference to books and booklists relating to the group's objectives.

### **1224 Lesestunden heute?**

[Reading Circles to-day?]

Wilf Overwein

B. u. Bild., June—July, 1951, III : 6, 536—538.

Reading circles held in several Dortmund libraries have attracted a large audience of the 18—30 age group, the so-called "adult education age". Some standard authors were studied and many of the best modern ones; emphasis was on the latter, as the Volkshochschule tended to omit from its curriculum writers later than Goethe. The circles were started during the acute shortage of books, to help meet the need. They proved successful, and one kindergarten teacher adapted the method to start a local reading circle for the mothers of her pupils. The circle should not meet for more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours; the seating arrangements should be informal; very brief introductory and closing remarks should be made by the librarian, who should, if possible, do the reading himself. The aim of the circle is to enable participants to get the maximum meaning and value out of the books studied.

W.L.B.

### **1225 Kursvirksomheten ved Rjukan Offentlige Bibliotek 1950—51.**

[Adult education activities at Rjukan Public Library]

Berit Aarsland

Bok og Bib., August, 1951, XVIII : 4, 154—158.

The Rjukan Library has for years carried on work with study circles and courses for adults. The activity in 1950—51 has been extensive and varied. With the steadily growing demands on the

individual, people with little schooling feel the need for widening their field of knowledge in order to get ahead, and in increasing number they join the courses. Courses have been given in English and French; there were study circles in film, local government, etc. The work in the study circles was done in co-operation with the Correspondence School in Oslo. Each participant studied and worked out answers to the problems given, and then after discussion in the circle, a common answer was sent to the School. Stencils of this, with the teachers' annotations were made and distributed to all the participants. Supplementary reading material was supplied by the library. In surrounding rural communities the libraries also gave courses of various kinds in close co-operation with the Rjukan library.

K.S.K.

### **CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING**

#### **1226 International Unification of Cataloguing?**

Sigmund von Frauendorfer

Coll. and Res. Libs., July, 1951, XII : 3, 245—252.

Attempts to unify Anglo-American and German cataloguing rules have always been regarded sceptically. The exchange of international catalogue cards opens up possibilities for creating international union catalogues. Nineteen sets of rules have been compared as a preliminary step. Difficulties arise mainly over "corporate" authorship, in that there are so many special rules or exceptions, over the treatment of periodicals, and of anonymous works. These problems are treated in detail and suggestions made to overcome them. The far-reaching influence of the Anglo-American code in Romance countries, Latin America, Scandinavia, Russia and a group of international institutions, is a factor in stimulating any changes that are accepted. Central European countries should therefore be willing to accept a changeover as a matter of practical utility. Meanwhile the work of unification goes on in France, in Czechoslovakia, and by IFLA. The latter body should supply the stimulus to attack the problems involved.

#### **1227 A Plan for Centralized Cataloguing**

Carl Bjorkbom

Coll. and Res. Libs., July, 1951, XII : 3, 253—254.

Cataloguing costs are shown to be excessive in relation to other work in a library. Centralized cataloguing whereby a unit card is prepared and to which individual subject headings may be added, is recommended. Two methods are mentioned—a central agency,

or the production of cards by publishers. In the latter instance, scientific societies and institutions often have their own staffs competent to make the original cards. The Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, has supplied entries for its *Transactions* during recent years.

**1228 O pechatnykh kartochkakh Vsesoiuznoi Knizhnoi Palaty**

[Catalogue cards printed and published by the Soviet Book Office Vsesoiuznaia Knizhnaia Palata, Moscow]

Iu. Masanov

Bibliotekar, 1950: 6, 41-43.

Until 1949 only cards for books in Russian were printed. Since then, however, cards cover articles in current periodicals and books published in the USSR in languages other than Russian. A retrospective bibliography of the content of periodicals (1917-1945) is also in progress. These cards can be acquired either in complete sets or according to user's needs in series on particular subjects. Cards are being prepared with astonishing speed. They appear on the eighth day after the free (copyright) copy reaches the Office.

M.L.D.

**1229 Omkring valg av emneord og henvisninger. II.**

[Choice of subject headings and references]

Hans G. Dahl

Bok og Bib., August, 1951, XVIII: 4, 164-173.

This continues an article begun in the June number and discusses the difficulties and pitfalls in choosing subject headings. For this only general directions can be given, each library has to adapt headings to its own particular use and needs. The article has in view particularly the dictionary catalogue and deals with the choosing of terms, subdivisions, general and specific headings, see and see references and the necessity of keeping up with changing terminology.

K.S.K.

**1230 Règles Catalographiques pour les Cartes Géographiques**

Cahiers, Sept., 1951: 7, 80-85.

A draft of Rules for cataloguing maps, to be discussed this winter by the Belgian Documentation Association. Maps to be treated similarly to title pages of books. Rules are given for (a) author, (b) title, (c) language, (d) edition, (e) collation, (f) notes, (g) reproductions, (h) atlases. Collation includes (1) place of publication, (2) editor, (3) printer or engraver, (4) date, (5) number of sheets, (6) dimensions, (7) scale. Notes are to be given in respect of (1) relation to other works, (2) series, (3) accompanying text, etc., (4) copies, e.g. photostat, (5) physical description, e.g. manuscript, (6) description of the maps themselves, (7) source and language of

title, (8) language of map, (9) limitation of edition, *e.g.* for official use, etc., (10) cartographic indications, (11) incomplete data, (12) glossaries, indexes, (13) recto and verso when both sides carry maps, etc.

G.K.S.

### **1231 Substitutes for Print for Office and Cataloguing Purposes**

Aust. Lib. J., July, 1951, I: 1, 7-10.

Letterpress printing is costly, takes time and must be done by skilled workers at the printing office. Lithographic or offset printing can now be done on an office machine to overcome the above disadvantages. The first substitute was the typewriter. Few copies can be made at one time, but now "masters" for near-print duplicating can be made on the Variytyper with its interchangeable fonts. Movable type machines such as the Multigraph, or embossed plate machines such as the Addressograph and Adrema, now permit rapid printing of many copies and are especially suitable for making catalogue cards. Other forms of reproducing machines for the office are stencil, spirit (Ormig, Dittograph, Fordigraph and Banda) and offset duplicators (Multigraph-Multilith and Rotaprint). For catalogue cards in quantities of more than six copies of a single entry, no one method provides the best solution. The embossed metal plate would be the most suitable if it were designed for standard catalogue card size.

### **1232 General Theory of Classification**

S. R. Ranganathan

Abgila, June, 1951, VI: 2, 25-40. Bibliography.

Terminology used in developing an "expressive, analytico-synthetic depth-classification" ensuring substantial autonomy for classifiers, is described. Enumerative classifications prove ineffective in documentation work, pointing the need for a classification based on five fundamental categories: time space, energy, matter and personality. Equation of the new with the older scheme for existing stock is best done by "osmotic" revision, *i.e.* absorption in the new sequence of older material immediately after use has been made of it. The varied manifestations of the fundamental categories are amplified and the need is stated for a co-operating international body charged with the establishment and maintenance of the scheme.

G.S.S.

### **1233 Classification and Reference Service**

D. J. Foskett

Librarian, July, 1951, XL: 7, 157-160.

Integration between students of the science of classification and those occupied in personal service to readers has become increasingly difficult. The arrangement of the schedules of the Dewey, Library of Congress, Cutter, Subject and Bliss Classifications bear little or

no relation to the developing fields of knowledge. In "Classification and Communication", S. R. Ranganathan studies this problem and seeks to dispell the notion that classification theory can be developed separately from reference service. He points out that by the study of the construction of natural objects and their relation and interactions a scheme could be evolved whereby new subjects could be fitted in at the right place in the "natural order" in helpful relation with other subjects. With synthetic notation the resulting arrangement would fulfil the dynamic purpose of librarianship—the encouragement of the development of thought in the direction most likely to lead to further knowledge.

W.J.M.

### **1234 The Dewey Decimal Classification Standard (15th) Edition**

W. R. Aitken

Lib. World, July, 1951, LIII : 613, 299—304.

Comments on the format, typography and layout, and notes the intentions behind the revision: to meet the needs of the greatest number of libraries, avoidance of over-elaboration, omission of numbers for which no books exist, adherence to the principle of broad classification. The Tables are discussed in detail, noting changes in terminology, simplification (usually by removal of subdivisions of more than five digits) and innovations. The explanatory notes are excellent, but faults are noted in the Index. The whole is a "much more practical and efficient book classification."

P.M.W.

### **1235 Standard D C: a Students' Guide**

K. C. Harrison

Librarian, July, 1951, XL : 7, 149—151.

Reviews the Dewey Classification, 15th edition, 1950, noting the abolition of "simpler spelling", the addition of pagination throughout, improved terminology and format. The Introduction is insufficiently explanatory. Arrangement and changes in the Tables are discussed. Both Tables and Index have been reduced. This edition is for small and medium sized libraries and existing libraries could only use it with difficulty. It is suggested that the drastic cuts are made to conform with Grace Kelley's theory of broad, rather than close classification, and American use of the dictionary catalogue; there is insufficient detail for use with the classified catalogue.

P.M.W.

1236 **L'Usage de la classification décimale universelle en Suède**

[The Use of the Universal Decimal Classification in Sweden]

Erwin Engel

Tid. f. Dok., 1951, VII: 4, 47-48.

A special working group of Tekniska Litterärsallskapet (the Society for Technical Documentation) is working on the promotion of UDC and its correct application. The Royal Institute of Technology Library has started to use UDC numbers on its accession lists and some 90 research and industrial libraries are using the UDC. A number of Swedish technical periodicals use UDC to classify their articles and abstracts.

1237 **L'Application de la Classification universelle aux Archives communales Belges**

[The Application of UDC to Belgian archives]

A. Bucqué

Rev. of Doc., March, 1951, XVIII: 1, 41-44.

The publication in 1949 by F.I.D. and "l'Association Belge de Documentation" of French and Flemish versions of the "Decasepel System", a manual applying UDC to the Belgian Communal Archives, is described. Symbols are reduced to a minimum except in the analytical divisions. Headings and wording of subdivisions are strictly in accordance with the UDC. Later came the publication of a collection of annotated and indexed cards (with bibliographical references) on all matters important to the archives. Administrative documents are separated into two main groups (a) of current importance, (b) of historical significance. Nominative documents are analysed and related to the administrative acts from which they emanate. The writer cites instances of the lack of co-ordination between communal depots, and stresses the need for a universal system for analysing documents. He maintains that the application of UDC would produce rationalisation of administration, fairer division of labour, greater opportunities for supervision and increase the time available for inspecting dossiers. A list of communes already using UDC is appended.

(See also Abstract No. 1035)

G.K.S.

1238 **Application de la Classification Décimale Universelle (C.D.U.) à la Documentation technique d'une entreprise Siderurgique Luxembourgeoise**

[Application of UDC to a documentation service in a Luxembourg iron and steel concern]

Rev. of Doc., March, 1951, XVIII: 1, 47-49.

This concern produces a technical bulletin by means of catalogue cards using UDC. The general tables of UDC are abridged but those relating to iron and steel and the mining industry are continually

being expanded with new technical developments. Classification and documentary research is aided by the addition of a complete alphabet index. Many advantages result from using UDC, notably that of enabling specialists to acquire a detailed catalogue of their own subjects. A strong plea is made for the wider adoption of UDC within the industry, in all countries, in abstracting and indexing technical periodicals. Documentation centres should combine to produce a special edition (in the major languages) of the relevant sections of the UDC every five or eight years.

G.K.S.

**1239 Règles du Répertoire Alphabétique des Noms de Personnes et de Sociétés**

Cahiers, Aug., 1951 : 6, 62-76.

The Belgian Documentation Association's provisional plans for standardised alphabetical indexing of directories, correspondence, and commercial collections. Definitions and practical advice precede the rules. Stress is laid upon the necessity to determine the main key-words which decides the relative position of the entry. The General Rules consider headings in foreign languages, the order of identical key-words, and the inclusion in parentheses of parts omitted. The Rules for the Selection of Key Words cover headings which consist of (a) surnames, (b) the name of a society, (c) initials, (d) names of administrations, (e) geographical names, (f) proprietary, historical, mythological names, (g) foreign names, (h) the words Saint(s) and Sainte(s), (i) words not covered by the preceding rules. Under Rules for the Order of Words are included (a) the basis of alphabetical order, (b) numbers, (c) conventional signs, (d) order of words and groups of words, (e) the order of identical words with different meanings.

G.K.S.

**1240 What is a good abstract?**

Anon.

ASTM Bull., 1951 (174) p 22 (May).

ASTM abstracts aim to provide knowledge of existence of report, guide reader in field of study, and serve as reference material. Language in abstracts should be concise, but brevity should not impair intelligibility. Scope and conclusions of paper should be indicated. Abstract should be understandable without reference to title of paper. Abstractor should refrain from evaluations, and omit highlights of report unless they affect decisions as to closer study.

(Quoted from *Bibliography of Industrial Diamond Applications*, Sept. 1951, VIII, p.528)

### 1241 Présentation des Articles de Périodiques

Cahiers, Sept., 1951; 7, 85-88.

The Belgian Documentation Association's draft of a scheme for standardising the presentation of articles in periodicals. Rules cover: (a) title and author's name, (b) author's purpose and conclusions, (c) footnotes, (d) bibliographical references, (e) illustrations, (f) sizes and symbols, (g) the spreading of an article over several issues, (h) lay-out, (i) addition of a class mark. Titles, which may be supplemented with a sub-title, are to be brief and easily quotable. They should be in the same form in abstracts, in index, or table of contents. Author's name to be included directly under the title. Footnotes and illustrations to be reduced to a minimum, to lessen production costs. Bibliographical references to be placed at the end of article. Illustrations to bear a legend.

G.K.S.

### 1242 Technical Reference and Abstract Services in Sweden

Carl Björkbom

Tid. f. Dok., 1951, VII: 4, 39-41.

Tekniska Litteratursällskapet (the Society for Technical Documentation) has taken active part in promoting technical abstract and reference services in Sweden. Some 40 Swedish periodicals are following the TLS' suggestions to use UDC in classifying their articles, some of these periodicals publish short summaries of the articles as well. In 1947 TLS started a reference and abstract service reproducing these classified abstracts on cards.

### 1243 Developments in Auxiliary Publication

Watson Davis

Amer. Doc., Winter (Jan.) 1951, II: 1, 7-11.

To relieve pressure on space in scientific journals only a summary or an abstract of an article is published. The whole article is deposited with an agency, such as the American Documentation Institute, from which a microfilm or photocopy may be obtained on demand. "Auxiliary publication" supplements other forms of publication and makes permanently available material that cannot now be printed because of economic factors.

K.J.R.

### 1244 Streamlining of Literature Searching proceeds with Mechanisation

Chem. and Eng. News, 1951, XXIX: 38, 3820-3821.

A review is given of the meetings held by the Division of Chemical Literature at the 1951 American Chemical Society Conference. A new theory of "Mathematical" indexing is suggested to be able to disclose more information than was put in; developments in

electronic scanners are reported from MIT and IBM. Other discussions were concerned with Beilstein and Ginelin, chemical nomenclature, and the writing of technical reports.

D.J.F.

**1245 A Russian translation service in India**

Doreen E. Brown

S. Afr. Bib., July, 1951, XIX : 1, 26.

A Russian Translation Service Bulletin "to give a summary of the contents pages" (and not full translations) "of the many Russian publications available in the fields of art, science and learning" was established on a voluntary basis at the University of Delhi, as a result of the 34th All-India Science Congress in 1947. Provision was made for a translation bureau to undertake Russian and other translation on payment. The Bulletin would be sent free to all libraries, etc. on an exchange basis.

J.C.S.

**1246 Filing Lantern Slides**

Robert Wolf, Louise Stemmle and Frederick F. Yonkman  
Science, 21 Sept., 1951, CXIV : 2960, 308.

The method used in the Research department of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, New Jersey is described. Slides are filed in numerical order of accession. A subject index, with appropriate cross references is maintained on cards filed in alphabetical order of subject. When slides are used for lectures, details of these lectures are kept, e.g. Group to which lecture given, date, topic and an annotated list of slides used. The advantages of this record are given.

B.A.

**DOCUMENTATION : GENERAL**

**1247 Chicago Conference on Bibliographic Organization**

Amer. Doc., Winter (Jan.) 1951, II : 1, 5-7.

The 15th Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago was devoted to the study of bibliographic organization. 14 papers were presented. The main areas of discussion were a general survey of the problem and the history of attempts to organize and co-ordinate bibliographic activity; the classification of knowledge; bibliographical organization in relation to differences which exist between various fields of knowledge; physical accessibility as provided by different types of library agencies, by library techniques for locating and reproducing bibliographical materials, and by mechanical devices to expedite such services; implications of the problem for public library services; and general problems requiring research.

K.J.R.

## 1248 Bibliographic Management

Jesse H. Shera

Amer. Doc., Winter (Jan.) 1951, II: 1, 47-54.

To produce a current comprehensive international bibliographical service, organization (planning, development, execution and evaluation) is the prime requirement. In the past various bibliographical undertakings came from the specialised needs of particular groups, quite unrelated to other projects. Today this method is wasteful and catastrophic. The three basic requirements are (*a*) adequate research (*b*) responsibility for proper execution (*c*) adequate finance. The levels of bibliographic organization are general, particular and internal. At the general level there must be designed an integrated pattern of bibliographical services shaped without undue reference to existing services. Such a requirement has now become a public utility and the national government should be the body responsible for production but with safeguards against censorship in any form, and with civilian representation to ensure suitable interpretation. In these services the annotative matter is of equal value and interest to all potential users. For particular aspects of the bibliographical content, private responsibility by a group is desirable. Here care must be taken to prevent further splitting up without reference to the general level and in consequence help will be given in developing and contributing to the pattern of integrated bibliographical services. Management at this level possesses the best opportunities for comparative study of costs of bibliographical services, for studies of the functions that a group expects and needs, and for study of the problems of suitably trained personnel. Internal bibliographical management relates to determining the most appropriate kind of treatment to be undertaken, policy regarding subsidisation, standard forms of entry and physical accessibility.

## 1249 Bibliographical Development in the Social Sciences

Margaret E. Egan

Amer. Doc., Winter (Jan.) 1951, II: 1, 11-18.

Abstracting services for the social sciences are urgently needed. Difficulties lie in the intrinsic differences in the subject matter of the social sciences and of the natural sciences. Man's changing habits are often due to his reactions to the material published about him; in addition, published material may be of different quality: scientific, practical or persuasive. These disadvantages made the organisation of social science bibliography difficult. During the past 50 years the volume of literature has led to specialisation within the social sciences, the publication of bibliographies in journals issuing from each separate group, and more recently, regular attempts at indexing and abstracting (as a substitute for reading). Examples are given of such publications, together with comments on the requirements of an authoritative abstracting service or an annual review of research.

Two problems arise : the scholar wishing to keep up to date requires a selective service of manageable size ; the research worker wants a comprehensive coverage over a number of years. The immediate need is for an integrated pattern of bibliographical services based on a study of the institutional arrangements of the community, the provision of the original materials through such enterprises as the Farmington Plan, or the extension of locating devices such as union catalogues.

### **1250 Decalogue of Science Documentation**

Julian F. Smith

Rev. of Doc., 1951, XVIII : 1, 7-10.

Ten rules to be observed in documentation are given, emphasising the need to keep a strictly utilitarian goal in mind. The difficulties of coding technical knowledge mean that mechanical sorting machines are not as useful as they might be. Library classifications are inflexible. Abstracting and indexing services still need improving. Knowledge in preparing and using technical literature is slowly spreading in schools of science. Library schools are beginning to teach documentation. Industry has advanced most in establishing and integrating information services.

### **1251 Documentation Autonome ou Collective ? Le Facteur "Temps"**

[Independent or collective documentation ? The "time" factor]  
Léon D'Haenens

Rev. of Doc., March, 1951, XVIII : 1, 11-16.

The percentage of time usually devoted to the various technical and administrative processes is determined by a survey of the staff duties in an independent documentation department. In terms of cost, this "time factor" is shown to be prohibitive for all but large businesses and documentation services. For smaller concerns, the creation of separate centres for each branch of industry or commerce is considered, with a resultant increase in co-operation and minimised duplication of effort. This system could not keep pace with the rapid progress of science and technology. We need a network of collective documentation centres, each dealing exhaustively with one of the major fields of knowledge. Both national and international co-operation would be encouraged in this way.

G.K.S.

### **1252 The Role of Documentation in Research Administration**

Eugene W. Scott

Amer. Doc., Winter (Jan.) 1951, II : 1, 44-47.

Success in research depends on the gathering, storing and evaluation of information. Each man in a research organisation

must have available the right type of information organised in the way best suited to the job he has to do. Effective use of technical information in administering a research programme requires the provision of documentation services at all levels of the research organisation. Progressive research organisations provide technical libraries augmented with special staffs who conduct literature searches, prepare bibliographies, abstracts and indexes, and train laboratory men to make maximum use of technical information. Internal reports, as well as published material, should be catalogued and stored so that they can be made available easily. Research men are kept up-to-date in their own fields by the circulation of journals, abstracts and reports of progress. The publication of results of experiments is the climax in the process of disclosing information, each stage of which is dependent on some aspect of documentation.

K.J.R.

### 1253 *La Documentation en France de 1945 à 1950*

Suzanne Briet

A.B.C.D., May—June, 1951 : 1, 21—27.

Progress of the "Union française des Organismes de Documentation" (U.F.O.D.): financial difficulties, plenary conferences and meetings of specialist sections, creation of the Commission on Social Documentation, delegates to UNESCO, F.I.D., and O.E.C.E and the Ministry of Town Planning and Reconstruction. Technical courses in documentation began in 1945 with diplomas awarded to graduates. The National Institute of Documentation Technics was created. The Royaumont meeting of archivists, librarians, museum curators and documentalists in 1950 led to the regular publication of a professional journal—"A.B.C.D." Bulletins containing up-to-date material for economists, journalists and officials has been published by the Office of Documentation. Bibliographic bulletin has recently been translated into French. The principal special libraries and journals are noted. Collective catalogues, including Besterman's projected European catalogue of 75,000 entries arranged according to an original code, are mentioned. The Commission of Documentation has participated in international debates on bibliographical references, abbreviations of titles of periodicals, microfilms, and documentary reproduction. Bibliographic guides for students and others have been discussed. UNESCO'S presence in Paris has stimulated effort on French documentation. Three main tendencies are seen to-day : (a) specialisation (b) co-ordination of national and international resources, and (c) standardisation.

G.K.S.

### **1254 Karol Estreicher—prekursor dokumentacji**

[Karol Estreicher—forerunner of documentation]

Stanislaw Sierotwinski

Bibliotekarz, 1951, XVIII : 3—4, 33—39.

The author gives an outline of activites of K. Estreicher (1827—1908), “father of Polish bibliography”, who in thirty seven volumes of *Bibliografia polska* recorded books in Polish or concerning Poland from earliest times until 1900. He may be considered a forerunner of modern documentation because he used to give in addition to full bibliographical description of a book many other annotations on the content, value, authorship, printers etc. K. Estreicher made full use of added entries and grouped items of biographical, historical etc., interest under subject headings to help the user—and this again links him with the modern workers in the field of documentation.

M.L.D.

### **1255 Documentation work in Sweden**

Barbro Hallendorff

Tid. f. Dok., 1951, VII : 4, 37—39.

During the last ten years documentation work in Sweden has been marked by intense activity of the central technical libraries and the establishment of a number of industrial reference libraries. Tekniska Litteratursällskäpet (the Society for Technical Documentation) founded in 1936, reorganised in 1945, has contributed with intensified activity in publication work, standardization, classification questions (UDC), training of librarians, etc.

### **1256 The Problem of Textile Documentation in Scandinavian Countries**

Erik Hemlin

Tid. f. Dok., 1951, VII : 4, 41—43.

At a textile conference held in Gothenburg in 1949, the author proposed measures for establishing a publication for periodical textile literature. A Nordic Committee was appointed to study the question and an account of its work is given in this article. The findings of the Committee resulted in a proposal to start a periodical reference card index from the beginning of 1951, covering textile literature. The work of keeping the card index is handled by the Swedish Institute of Textile Research, in collaboration with the Library of Chalmers University of Technology in Gothenburg, the central library in Sweden for textile literature.

## DOCUMENTATION : DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

### 1257 Will the machines take over?

Ralph R. Shaw

Lib. J., July 1951, LXXVI : 13, 1085-1087.

Library work is divided into two parts, intellectual and mechanical, which cannot be mutually exclusive. The value of mechanical devices lies in standardisation, e.g. the card catalogue. Now new devices for card sorting, microfilm and the Rapid Selector, challenge the card catalogue as more effective ways of finding information. Until any degree of standardisation appears in these new devices, their use will be limited to large library systems or where many references are required for a bibliography or for advanced research work. For ordinary use involving only a few checks the card catalogue will remain the quicker method.

### 1258 Cómo leer los Microfilms

[How to read microfilms]

Pedro Meseguer

Biblioteca General, Jan.-June, 1951, III : 7, 3-15\*

Until recently microfilms could be easily produced but not so easily read. Now there are many suitable instruments for (a) simple magnification (b) wall projection (c) desk projection (d) projection by fixed mirror on to translucent screen (e) projection by adjustable mirror on to wall or desk. Problems arising with type (a) are eye-fatigue, need for a darkened room, overheating of the apparatus, and bulk. With type (d) sight is harmed by direct light through the frosted pane. Type (e) is the best and has many advantages: good optics, ample illumination, no overheating, hood for screen, a movable carriage for the projector itself, and the instrument may be used as a photographic enlarger for photostat copies. Different types of machines are described. Tendencies of all apparatus are towards (a) fixed apparatus where space and expense are of no object and (b) portable instruments for specific needs.

A.M.W.

### 1259 Microphotography in Swedish Archives and Libraries

O. Jägerskiöld

Tid. f. Dok., 1951, VII : 4, 46-47.

Microphotography has been used in Swedish archives and libraries for many years. During World War II many state and town authorities and private enterprises reproduced documents on film. After the war a number of large projects have been undertaken; the mediaeval collections of the University Library, Uppsala, and the mediaeval manuscripts of the National Archives, Stockholm, have

been filmed. Since 1948 nine daily newspapers are currently reproduced on film. Questions regarding document photography in archives and libraries are now being discussed by a special State Committee.

### **1260 New directions in condensed Book Storage**

Ralph T. Esterquest

Rev. of Doc., 1951, XVIII : 1, 29-30.

Space may be saved by (a) use of microphotographic medium, (b) shelving books in more economical ways, (c) designing or arranging shelves and stacks to reduce the proportion of space not occupied by books. (a) is costly; (b) is achieved by shelving by size rather than by classification: 163,000 volumes occupy the space required for 74,731 volumes in the New England Deposit Library. As much as 88% can be gained by placing books on their fore-edges. Method (c) uses rolling bookstacks and a new design for the Midwest Inter-Library Center involves three layers of double-faced shelving between the aisles. Floor and ceiling pivots allow three-foot sections of this double-faced shelving in each outside layer to swing out on casters into the aisle to give access to the inner stacks. This method means a 50% increase in shelving space.

(See also Abstract No. 892)

### **1261 Microfilm as a Substitute for Binding**

Eugene B. Power

Amer. Doc., Winter (Jan.) 1951, II : 1, 33-39. Illus.

Reader interest in journals diminishes rapidly within a few years after publication. As demand lessens microfilm can be substituted for files of periodicals at no greater cost than that of binding. Storage of microfilm is considerably cheaper and requires less space, even taking into consideration the provision of microfilm readers. Microfilm is also more permanent than the cheap wood pulp paper used for newspapers which disintegrate within 25-40 years. By use of microfilm room is made for desirable material which would otherwise have to be discarded and which would curtail the resources available to the library's users.

K.J.R.

### **1262 Microcards vs. the Cost of Book Storage**

Fremont Rider

Amer. Doc., Winter (Jan.) 1951, II : 1, 39-44.

By use of microcards the four main costs of providing little-used research materials: costs of purchase, binding, cataloguing and storage, are greatly reduced. Many librarians are unaware of the high cost of storage, or of the saving—close to 100%—through use of microcards. An analysis of storage costs of books or periodicals

against the costs of purchase and storage of microcards weighs heavily in favour of microcards. Much-used material should be kept, but for less used material microcards form an adequate and cheap substitute.

K.J.R.

## DOCUMENTATION : MECHANICAL AIDS

### 1263 Mechanized Bibliographical Aid

D. R. Jamieson

Lib. Assn. Rec., July, 1951, LIII : 7, 216—221. Bibliog.

An account of some aspects of mechanized aid to bibliographical control of information. Describes the Bush-Shaw microfilm rapid selector, the Samain electronic punched cards selector, the high-speed electronic computer, and the Ultrafax document transmitting system (based on the principles of television).

E.J.

### 1264 High Speed intermittent Camera

Ralph R. Shaw

Amer. Doc., Oct., 1950, I : 4, 194—196. Illus.

Describes an improvement on the Rapid Selector in which the copy film is removed at a rate of 333 frames per second.

### 1265 A Few new outstanding Achievements in the Field of Documentary Reproduction (mainly of Swiss origin)

W. Janitzki

Microtecnic, July—Aug., 1951, V : 4, 190—203.

Notes briefly various technical means of documentary reproduction and selection, particular reference being made to the RCA Facsimile System for transmission and reproduction of images over long distance telephone lines. Most of the article is devoted to an illustrated description of microfilm equipment of the Optik A. G. Choire (Sw) and photocopying equipment of the Alos (Sw) A. G. Zurich (Sw).

K.J.R.

### 1266 Multiplexed Broadcast Facsimile

J. V. L. Hogan and J. W. Smith

Electronics, 1951, XXIV : 10, 97—99.

A system is described by which the transmission of documents by facsimile can be done on the same radio-frequency channel as sound broadcasting. It uses an ultrasonic facsimile-modulated sub-carrier to frequency-modulate the radio transmitter. Several applications are described and technical details included.

D.J.F.

**1267 Zatocoding applied to Mechanical Organization of Knowledge**

Calvin N. Mooers

Amer. Doc., Winter (Jan.) 1951, II : 1, 20—32. Illus.

The mechanical organization of knowledge to locate stored information can no longer neglect the developments of point-to-point communication theory, since both deal with information and handle it with machines. The most versatile retrieval systems are those which delegate a separate tally to each information item, and which impress marks on the tally for the machine to read and to use for selective purposes. Coding is the relationship between these marks and the intellectual content of the information items. Coding determines the complexity of the selective machine and the utility of the whole process. A set of invariant coding principles is stated which define maximum coding efficiency for any tally selecting machines. Zatocoding, the system which superimposes random subject patterns on the tally, is found to obey each of the invariant principles of coding efficiency while still allowing the simplest possible selector machine structure.

K.J.R.

**1268 Une Application combinée des Cartes Perforées et de la Classification universelle pour la Bibliographie**

[Use of punched cards and the UDC for bibliography]

W. R. Ruston

Rev. of Doc., March, 1951, XVIII : 1, 31—40. Photographs.

Details of the process involved in compiling a bibliographical index of punched cards classed by UDC. The need to modify the classification is noted, since, for example, the "coded triangle" cards cannot cope with more than nine-figure numbers, nor with symbols (other than numerical). Various advantages are claimed for the system: entries are reduced by two-thirds; no intellectual effort is required in "selecting" the cards or in sorting them mechanically into numerical, alphabetical or chronological order; the cards need not be kept in strict class order. General or highly specialised bibliographies are easily compiled, and answers to bibliographical and documentary enquiries may be traced without delay. Both cards and mechanical equipment are readily adaptable to special requirements.

G.K.S.

## ARCHIVES

**1269 Archives in Libraries**

Geoffrey B. Stephens

Lib. Assn. Rec., August, 1951, LIII : 8, 263—264.

A summary of a preliminary report on the results of the recent questionnaire on Archives in Libraries. Of the 148 positive returns, half showed collections ranging from fairly substantial to very large ones. Lists of these libraries are given.

E.J.

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1270 Report of *ad hoc* committee on manuscripts set up by the American Historical Association in December 1948

Amer. Arch., July 1951, XIV : 3, 229—240.

The Committee was set up to study "the arrangement and use" of large recent collections of manuscripts. It hopes, through its report, "to be helpful by making general good practice known to all." Recommendations: (i) The retention of any significant arrangement in incoming groups of recent papers; this failing, a general chronological arrangement; early evaluation and disposal of material of little or no foreseeable use. (ii) The substitution of descriptive sheets or memoranda for indexing of individual manuscript items. (iii) That valuable manuscripts should be brought into a safe place where they will be most available to the largest number of users; it is felt that the division of papers when a collection has both a local and a national interest is the worst of all solutions. (iv) That readers should sign an acknowledgment to abide by certain rules designed to protect manuscripts, *e.g.* "No smoking". (v) That some sort of screening of applicants to consult recent papers is desirable; a list of questions is submitted as a partial basis for such screening. (vi) That the archivist should spare the reader time-consuming processes; that photo-copying is an important modern service in which costs should be standardized; that the proper selection and training of staff members is of vital importance. (vii) That repositories of unpublished dissertations should permit no one to use them without the author's permission for a five-year period; that no reader should be given a monopoly in the use of papers; and that no special privileges should be given to members of the owner-institution.

M.G.R.

1271 Documentary research methods applied to historic sites and buildings

Charles W. Porter

Amer. Arch., July 1951, XIV : 3, 201—212.

A description of the techniques and methods of historical research employed by the staff of the History Division of the National Park Service in the United States when called upon to (i) authenticate an historical site, (ii) reconstruct or restore an historic building, or (iii) restore the *milieu* or setting in which historic personages lived or historic events occurred. The archive sources available and their use both as evidences for authentication and as bases for the "historical data maps" used in site development are illustrated.

M.G.R.

**1272 Het Centraal Iconografisch Archief voor nationale Kunst**

[The Central Iconographic Archives for National Art]

E. Dhanens

Bibliotheekgids, Mar.—Apr., 1951, XXVII : 2, 17—20.\*

The Belgium Documentation Service began in 1900 and the 12,000 copies made by Germany during the 1914—18 war have been bought back to form a valuable part of the replacement of a collection destroyed in 1940. Works of art are systematically photographed (four cantons have been completed) and negatives now number 144,510. The whole collection of photographic documents numbered 227,950 on January 1st, 1951. Storage, classification and analytical cataloguing are described. It is proposed that a new scheme of classification based on the existing documentation shall be used in future. The three main classes are topography, buildings, and inventory. The latter will be a microcard record of the documents and readily adaptable for use under different aspects of the subject, e.g. one set for municipalities, one for subjects, or partial sets for artists, etc.

C.C.B.

**1273 Quatre Ans de Direction des Archives de France**

Pierre Caron

A.B.C.D., May—June, 1951 : 1, 5—10.

Notes the effects of the French government's decree of July 21st, 1936 which provided for the transfer to the National and Departmental Archives of those documents of no current significance to State departments and institutions. No archives are to be destroyed without official sanction. Periodical visits will be made to non-depository depots by delegates from the Archives Administration. Problems that had to be solved in the practical application of the decree are discussed. The Treasury Committee, set up in 1937, has tried to reconcile the needs of future historians with the financial impossibility of conserving everything.

G.K.S.

**1274 Les Archives de France de 1940 à 1950**

Léonce Celier

A.B.C.D., May—June, 1951 : 1, 11—14.

Protection of the Archives of France against the ravages of war was made legally enforceable by decree of June 17, 1938 which applied a system for classifying objects of art to private documents deemed of national importance. An instruction of July 18, 1941, laid down rules for selecting and classing of papers relating to the services inaugurated in 1914—18. A circular (Aug. 30, 1941) reduced the period of conservation of certain papers; a circular

(April 15, 1944) related to archives acquired by means other than by regular transference. A resolution of Nov. 20, 1944 gave rules for dealing with modern hospital archives. Notes on: wartime changes of buildings and staff; unceasing accumulation of funds and collections; support from the government and others; micro-filming of documents at the National Archives and at several departmental dépôts; departmental dépôts as documentation centres; the archivist's function in public affairs.

G.K.S.

### **1275 Enemies of Records**

Purnendu Basu

Ind. Archives, Jan.-June, 1950, IV : 1, 7-13.

Records must be preserved in a properly equipped repository. The principal enemies are time, fire, water, light, dust, heat, humidity, atmospheric gases, fungi, vermin, "acts of God" (earthquakes, lightning, war) and human beings. A dark room with low power electric light is recommended. The air temperature between 65 degrees and 75 degrees F. is the best, with humidity 50%. Air conditioning of the repository counteracts the injurious atmospheric gases and also removes hard particles of dust, etc. On arrival records should be treated against moulds and insects. Vacuum fumigation employing chemicals which do not harm the texture of the paper should be used. Different methods for dealing with stains, loose or weak parts are described. Care must be taken to use the most suitable method. Harm done by human beings refers to bad appraisal of records to be kept or rejected, or wilful harm done by collectors or persons wishing to conceal information.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHIES : GENERAL SERVICES AND NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES**

### **1276 Current General Bibliographies about Individual Countries**

F. Prinzhorn

Spec. Libs., Sept. 1951, XLII : 7, 257-258, 266-267.

A plea for the establishment of a current bibliography or abstracting review which will give the latest material on all the more important aspects of the foreign and domestic politics of a country, its law, economy and culture. Notes are given of partial attempts made in the past to meet this need.

### **1277 Some British Bibliographies**

D. C. Hendrik Jones

Brit. Bk. News, Aug., 1951, No. 132, 521-529.

A brief review of British bibliographies.

D.R.

### 1278 La Bibliographie Francaise de 1940 à 1950

A.B.C.D., May—June, 1951 : 1, 28—31.

A selective list of references to publications relating to inventories of French libraries: general bibliographies, philology, history, philosophy, religion, French language and literature, geography, law, economics, social science, fine arts, individual bibliography, biography, pure and applied science.

G.K.S.

### 1279 The Present State of Current Bibliography in Germany

Rev. of Doc., 1951, XVIII : 1, 53—57.

For 15 years politics and economics have influenced bibliographical activities in Germany, *viz.*, Nazi controls, total warfare and war damage, the division of Germany and the present unfavorable economic and cultural situation. Before 1945 the bibliographical centre was the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig which collected, listed and made available all written publications in Germany or in the German language outside its borders. Several general and special bibliographies were regularly produced. Only *Deutsche Nationalbibliographie* and a semi-annual list are now published. The division of Germany means delays, incompleteness and unsatisfactory delivery. A bibliographical centre for West Germany has been set up in Frankfort. The two services, Leipzig and Frankfort, need to be united, plus legal uniformity for publishers and printers to deliver books, etc. promptly. Cumulative lists covering a wider range of years are also required. The pre-War *Deutsche Gesamtkatalog* (German Union Catalogue) stopped by the war has been carried on by the *Zentralkatalog der Auslandsliteratur* (Union Catalogue of Foreign Literature) in the University Library at Göttingen. Dissemination by cards has begun. Other union catalogues for technical periodicals and for the regions of Germany are in being, while special bibliographies are beginning to appear again.

### 1280 Indexing of New Zealand books and periodicals

A. G. Bagnall

N.Z. Libs., June, 1951, XIV : 5, 119—121.

The Alexander Turnbull Library has for 15 years been compiling indexes to outstanding New Zealand books and periodicals. The Auckland Branch of the New Zealand Library Association is now undertaking similar work, based on Turnbull rules and in co-operation with that Library. Since reference needs frequently begin by a search for information on a particular subject, cumulation of the indexes for books on the same topic is suggested. When compiled and filed into one sequence, the whole could be filmed since only a few copies of each index would be needed. A list of books and periodicals indexed is appended.

M.L.

**1281 Bibliografia polska, 1901—1950**

[Polish bibliography, 1901—1950]

Maria Dembowska

Bibliotekarz, 1951, XVIII: 3—4, 39—41.

“Polish Bibliography, 1901—1950” is now being compiled by the Bibliographical Institute of the National Library in Warsaw—to serve as a continuation of Estreicher’s “Bibliografia Polska”.

Compilation of bibliography for 1900—1925 represents special difficulties as all materials collected before 1939 by Dr. Jan Muszkowski were destroyed by fire during the Warsaw Rising in 1944 (nearly 100,000 entries). For the 1927—1950 period the “Urzędowy Wykaz Druków” (1927—1939) and “Prezwodnik Bibliograficzny” (1945—1950) are the official current bibliographies to be cumulated, revised and supplemented.

M.L.D.

**1282 Bibliographical Production and Services of the Columbus Memorial Library, Washington, D.C.**

Arthur E. Groppe

Rev. of Doc., 1951, XVIII: 1, 51—52.

The Columbus Memorial Library of the Pan American Union began in 1890 and now comprises 150,000 books and pamphlets and an equal number of bound periodicals. It is the most complete collection in the field of Latin American studies. Since 1897 bibliographies have been published and from 1933 the emphasis has been on co-ordination and co-operation in constructive work of inter-American bibliography. The Library also endeavours to stimulate bibliographical services through information on library techniques and organisation and through participation in conferences and seminars.

**1283 Notable Materials added to North American Libraries, 1948—49**

Carl W. Hintz

Lib. Q., July, 1951, XXI: 3, 183—197.

This survey, sponsored by the American Library Association Board on Resources of American Libraries, embraces approximately 100 libraries and covers January, 1948 to December 1949. Individual titles were used only if unusually rare and interesting; emphasis was placed on recording blocks of material and special collections. The importance of materials within a given region also received consideration. Under the headings Manuscripts; Incunabula and early printed books; Printing and book history; Bibliography; Newspapers, are given names of libraries and their outstanding acquisitions in these fields, together with brief descriptions. Similar

treatment follows of material grouped by subject: English Literature; American Literature; German Literature; Philology; Fine Arts; Architecture; Music; Philosophy; Religion.

W.J.M.

### BIBLIOGRAPHIES: SUBJECT

- 1284 Some Aspects of the History of Early Printing and the Advancement of Learning**

D. H. Borchardt

N.Z. Libs., April 1951, XIV: 3, 61-71. Bibliog.

The salient points in the development of printing from movable types in Europe are outlined with particular reference to the cultural advantages derived therefrom. Figures are given of the relative popularity of scientific authors and of the approximate numbers of books printed in the earliest period. Copyright, author's payments and censorship are briefly touched on.

R.N.L.

- 1285 A Specimen of Early Printer's Copy: Rylands English MS. 2**

Margery M. Morgan

Bull. J. Rylands Lib., March 1951, XXXIII: 2, 194-5.

Marginal markings in a mid-15th. century copy of Lydgate's *Fall of Princes* seem to shew that it was used as copy for Pynson's edition of 1494. Folios 140 to the end contain a complete series of marginal numbers corresponding to pages within signatures in Pynson's edition. The letter of the signature is also given in the Ms. where a fresh gathering of the printed book begins. A similar method of marking of pages was used in Bodl. MS. Eng. Th.d. 36. Other evidence is described to demonstrate the printer's change of plans during the production of the book.

R.N.L.

- 1286 The Exiled English Church at Amsterdam and its Press**

A. F. Johnson

Library, March 1951, 5th Series, V: 4, 219-242. Facsim. Bibliog.

The books printed by the Separatist Church press in Amsterdam (1593-1635?) under the management of Giles Thorp and his successors are here listed and described with full bibliographical detail of type, ornaments, location of copies and personalia.

R.N.L.

- 1287 The History of the Johnson Papers**

Mary C. Hyde

Papers of the Bibliog. Soc of America, 2nd Quarter 1951, XLVII, 103-116.

An account of the transmission of the papers of Samuel Johnson from his death to the present day, giving details of the collectors through whose hands they have passed and their present locations.

Notable lacunae are Johnson's correspondence with Boswell, his *List of Designs* and *Projected Works* given to Langton, and also the *Diary* fragment for 1783.

R.N.L.

**1288 Emerson's Early Reading List (1819—1824)**

Kenneth Walter Cameron

Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib., July 1951, LV : 7, 315—324.

A list of 138 books read by Emerson during his last two years at Harvard and his first two in the "Wide World", roughly chronological, but not exhaustive, as many other titles are recorded in the *Journals*. This list is of interest to scholars as providing the sources of much of Emerson's own writing.

R.N.L.

**1289 Herman Melville: a Check List of Books and Manuscripts in the Collections of The New York Public Library**

Herbert Cahoon

Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib., July 1951, LV : 7, 325—338.

Pt. 2 concluding the list noticed in Abstract No. 1075. This part includes books containing contributions by Melville, his periodical writings, MSS. and Letters, and notes on four association copies.

R.N.L.

**1290 Nancy Sproat and her Little Books for Good Children**

Alice Sproat Emery

Bull. N.Y. Publ. Lib., Aug. 1951, LV : 8, 367—385. Facsim. Bibliog.

A biographical study of Nancy Sproat (1766—1826) a deeply religious woman who published between 1812 and 1826 a number of cheaply priced books of dramatic narrative verse for the improvement of children. There are illustrative woodcuts. The present study has had authoritative help from descendants, in the elucidation of the problem of anonymous and pseudonymous works. Copious quotations illustrate her humour and the genuine love of children under the moralising.

R.N.L.

**1291 The Handbill**

Alexander Nesbitt

Amer. Pr., June 1951, CXXXII : 6, 36—7, 78. Illus.

The first advertising handbills were used in Mainz in 1461, but none are now extant; the earliest example is that of Gerard Leeu, Antwerp, 1491, advertising an edition of the *Melusine Story*. A brief sketch of the subsequent history to 1936 is given shewing how all processes of printing have been used.

R.N.L.

**1292 La Cultura francesa en la Biblioteca General del C.S.I.C.**  
[French culture in the General Library of the C.S.I.C.]

Juan Roger

Biblioteca General, Jan.—June, 1951, III : 7, 17—22.\*

Books help to fix the development of speculative thought and ideas derived from tradition. The two main classes of books which disseminate knowledge are those of propagation, and those of erudition and research. The standards of book selection for the French Section are described together with notes on the sources of bibliographical information that aid book selection. A scheme of percentages of representation for each broad class of knowledge has been drawn up.

A.M.W.

**1293 List of Bibliographies compiled from material in the Library of the Royal Institute of British Architects**

R.I.B.A. Lib. Bull., May 1951, V : 3, 2—3.

K.J.R.

**1294 Recent Bibliographies of Agriculture**

Wilfred J. Plumbe

Lib. Assn. Rec., September, 1951, LIII : 9, 288—291.

Annotated lists, divided into periodicals, agriculture in general, and specific subjects.

E.J.

**1295 The Scientific literature cited by Russian organic chemists**

J. G. Tolpin and others

J. Chemical Education, May, 1951, XXVIII : 254—258.

Analysis by country of origin of references cited by authors of articles on organic chemistry published in seven Russian journals during six years (1913, 1929, 1939, 1946—48).

L.E.D.

**1296 Swedish Agricultural Documentation**

Gunborg Björkman

Tid. f. Dok., 1951, VII : 4, 44—46.

Sweden has seven purely agricultural libraries, which have proved to be sufficient to meet the demands of Swedish agricultural science. The first part of a complete Swedish agricultural bibliography was published in 1939. A quarterly list of publications in the agricultural institutions is published in the Journal of the Academy of Agriculture, a yearly list in the Yearbook of Swedish Agricultural Research. Other bibliographical works of importance have been accomplished during the last ten years.

## THE ART OF THE BOOK: PAPER, TYPOGRAPHY, BINDING, ILLUSTRATION

### 1297 Some factors influencing the strength of paper

Villars, J.

*Papeterie*, 1950, 72 (9), 455, 457-8, 461, 463, 465; (10), 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535 [In French]; *Bull. Inst. Pap. Chem.*, 1951, 21 (5), 337 (Jan.).

Using the results of original work and some previously reported findings, an analysis is made of the factors influencing the tensile strength and tear-resistance of papers. In general, those factors favouring fibre-to-fibre hydrogen bonding in cellulose (such as the presence of long fibres of high specific surface, the alignment of fibres, the presence of adhesive additives, and the drying and pressing of the sheet) lead to high tensile strength in paper. The most important factor contributing to tear-resistance, on the other hand, is the degree to which the fibres are interlaced. Thus long, round fibres (such as the summer tracheids of softwoods) whose surfaces can easily slide over one another and allow the fibres to mat in unoriented positions, favour the formation of high tear-resistant paper. It has been found that the presence of only a minimum number of bonds is necessary for optimum tear and that further bonding is detrimental to this property. The author also discusses the effects of the digestion, drying, and physical treatment of the pulp upon the ultimate properties of the paper.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, May 1951, VI: 5, Abstract No. 717)

### 1298 Permanent paper and method of making same

Amer, Cyanamid Co., Studeny, J., Pollard, J. D., and Landes, C. G.

*U.S. Pat.* 2,549,558; *Paper Tr. J.*, 1951, 132 (14), 29 (Apr. 6).

The stability of paper against ageing is increased by impregnating the paper with an aqueous solution of a compound of the formula



in which R is a member of the group consisting of hydrogen and alkyl and hydroxyalkyl radicals of 1 to 4 carbon atoms and subsequently drying the paper to retain therein about 0.3% to 10% of the water-soluble compounds in monomeric condition.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1951, VI: 6, Abstract No. 891)

**1299 Coated and uncoated types of paper for halftone printing**  
Bekk, J.

*De papiermolen Herfst*, 1950.

The time taken for the ink to penetrate is a function of the absorptive power of the paper. Tests were carried out on a test press with different types of paper, which were heavily inked. The surplus was taken off on to an unwinding paper band. The weight increase of the test piece, without the surplus ink, is a measure of the penetration in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  sec. The ink which penetrates after a given time is considerably smaller with imitation art paper than with coated art paper.

[I.G.T.]

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1951, VI: 6, Abstract No. 893)

**1300 Look-through of paper**

Ivanov, C. N.

*Bumazhnaya Promysblenost*, 1949, 24 (6), 13—17 (Nov.—Dec.) [In Russian].

The factors affecting the look-through of paper are discussed, the following being treated in detail: beating, the properties of the pulp, the presence of fillers and size in the pulp, the extent of dehydration on the wire of the paper machine, the degree of dilution of the pulp, the rate at which the pulp is fed to the wire, bleaching air bubbles, foaming, etc.

[ATIP].

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1951, VI: 6, Abstract No. 895).

**1301 Measuring the printing quality of newsprint**

Larocque, G., Axelrod, B., and Clark, S.

*Pulp. Pap. Mag. Canad.*, 1951, 52 (3), 166—74 (Convention issue).

Improved testing equipment and a recommended standard procedure are described whereby newsprint is printed on a proof press under specified conditions of inking, impression, etc. so as to duplicate the appearance which would be obtained with commercial plates and ink on a regular newspaper press. Such a method has the advantage over conventional paper tests (e.g. smoothness, softness, formation, porosity, etc.) in that it measures printing quality directly as such. Since the conditions which newsprint is called upon to meet in commercial operation vary, the details of this testing procedure have been selected so as to represent the more exacting ones which newsprint must meet in actual commercial practice. Using this test procedure, the differences in appearance between newsprints are the same as those which would be observed were the papers printed in the pressroom. This test procedure can be used: (i) To show up differences in paper quality from one mill

to another ; (ii) to compare the effect of varying operating conditions at the same mill ; (iii) to establish whether a falling-off in the appearance of a newspaper can be attributed to pressroom circumstances or to a deficiency in the paper itself. The quality of the printing can either be appraised visually, or, if required, expressed as a number through the use of a conventional reflectance meter. The value which is obtained has been called the " Per Cent. Printing Quality " of the paper. On such a scale, the better newsprints rank at about 83% and the poorer ones 69%. Since a difference of 0.4% is readily discernible to the eye, this represents some 35 " least perceptible differences " or distinct steps between the better and poorer papers. (Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1951, VI : 6, Abstract No. 896).

### 1302 Aldus Printers Success in Customer Training

Alexander Nesbitt

Amer. Pr. July 1951, CXXXII : 7, 34—37, 64. Illus.

The work of an American publishing firm in producing fine printing on commercial terms. Details are given of the design and production under the guidance of Bruce Rogers of a 1950 Limited Edition Club book.

R.N.L.

### 1303 Legibility of letters

Ronchi, L.

*Atti della Fondazione Giorgio Ronchi*, 1950, 5 (2), 71—5 (Apr.) ; *Mod. Abstr. Bull. Eastman Kodak Co.*, 1950, 30 (11), 555.

For the purpose of determining the laws governing the legibility of letters, numerous measurements were made on almost all the letters of the alphabet on the basis of the energy theory of optical resolution. The letters varied in size and in the width of stroke ; if the area of the black strokes is less than half the area of the white background, the legibility is determined chiefly by the ratio of the white area to the black.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, May 1951, VI : 5, Abstract No. 675).

### 1304 Manuscript Corrections in the Aldine Edition of Bembo's De Aetna

Curt F. Bühler

Papers of the Bibliog. Soc. of America, 2nd Quarter 1951, XLV : 1, 136—142.

A continuation of the detailed examination of MS. alterations in books printed by Aldus (See also Abstract No. 1090). Twenty copies of *De Aetna* were checked, and thirteen MS. corrections

tabulated, from which it is possible to detect a general idea of the order in which the misprints were discovered, and the relative order of sale of the various copies. Contemporary editorial problems and bookselling practice may be elucidated by further study.

R.N.L.

### **1305 High Precision Presswork Result of Care**

Eugene St. John

Inland Pr., July 1951, CXXVII : 4, 30—32. Illus.

The importance of careful presswork in obtaining clear impressions from type is emphasised. A well justified forme, secure lock-up, non-warped bases, firm underlays, properly level and type-high forme are essentials. For work with cylinder presses, the packing must be free from wrinkles and the printing arc clean. Paper is affected by atmospheric conditions.

R.N.L.

### **1306 New methods of printing and reproducing scholarly materials**

Henry M. Silver

Amer. Doc., Winter (Jan.) 1951, II : 1, 54—58.

Describes alternatives to letterpress printing with comments on composing typewriters (IBM, Coxhead Varityper and Litho-printer) indicating that these are cheaper only when no attempt is made to deviate from a style other than that given by a standard typewriter keyboard. Film composing machines (Fotosetter, Linolith, Monotype's Photo-Typographical Machine, and Rotofoto), film composing machines based on non-standard matrix assemblies (Higgonet-Moyroud Machine) and new experiments in printing machinery are described.

### **1307 The Intertype Fotosetter**

Howard N. King

Mod. Lith. Off. Pr., April 1951, XLVII : 4, 68—9.

The Fotosetter principle of line composing is described with remarks on the quality of its production, speed, the mechanism for justification, leading of lines, initial letters, ruled forms and tabulation. Fourteen different type sizes can be reproduced from the two basic fount types without distortion. No special training of operatives is necessary.

R.N.L.

**1308 The Monotype Recorder Technical Number**

Monotype Recorder, Spring 1951, XXXIX : 3. 16pp. Illus.

A detailed resume of technical progress in the Monotype machines 1945—1951, especially improvements in the keyboard and in the quality of type cast.

R.N.L.

**1309 Story of The Linotype**

Amer. Pr., May 1951, CXXXII : 5, 50—53. Illus.

Twelve illustrations of the Linotype Process from the designing of the type and cutting of punches to the assembly of complete machines.

R.N.L.

**1310 Type Faces : A Plea for a rational terminology**

Geoffrey Dowding

Typographica, 4, 9—13.

The terminology of typography, especially that dealing with the type families, sizes and description, is equivocal and misleading. The author makes suggestions for the standardisation of the names of weights, *e.g.* Light, Medium, Semi-Bold, etc. ; of Width, *e.g.* Extra Condensed, Condensed, Wide ; and for co-operation between the printers and the British Standards Institute.

R.N.L.

**1311 Five Years Later . . . Deepdene : The Last Summer**

Paul Fisher

Inland Pr., Aug. 1951, CXXVII : 5, 48—49, 95. Illus.

An interview with F. W. Goudy the typographer, in his 81st year, eight months before his death, with emphasis on his personal characteristics, but little on his professional career.

R.N.L.

**1312 George F. Trenholm**

P. K. Thomajan

Amer. Pr., May 1951, CXXXII : 5, 21. Por.

Trenholm has been, since 1940, typographical advisor and designer to Intertype Corporation. His types include Egmont Decorative Initials, Nova Script, Cornell, the latter being a modern face for letterpress gravure and offset. He began work in 1916, and was for a period with Updike.

R.N.L.

### 1313 Victor Hammer

P. K. Thomajan

Amer. Pr., July 1951, CXXXII : 7, 18. Por.

Victor Hammer (b. Vienna, 1882) has designed type since 1928 in Italy, Alsace, and after 1939, the U.S.A. He believes that right hand margins should be left ragged, with only a limited number of lines per page adjusted, and uses paragraph signs instead of indentation. His most notable type is American Uncial (1932) in which was printed an edition of *Beowulf* illustrated by Rockwell Kent.

R.N.L.

### 1314 Music Engravings

George Newman

Typographica, 4, 21—29. Illus.

Manual engraving still predominates in music publishing and is a survival of mediaeval craftsmanship, emphasising the importance of individual treatment of each score. Types in use are mostly modelled on those used by Breitkopf and Härtel in the early 19th century. The process of layout, punching the plate, and engraving is described with illustrations.

R.N.L.

### 1315 How to choose the right ink

George Welp

Amer. Pr., May 1951, CXXXII : 5, 36—37, 68; June 1951, CXXXII : 6, 30—31.

The selection of the right kind of ink is essential to the production of high class printing, and the printer must know the process, type of press, paper and kind of job before deciding on the ink. The article examines the special problems of flatbed, rotary and aniline type presses, the surfaces of paper and other miscellaneous matters such as binders cloth. Pt. 2 deals mainly with the pigments in inks, the new high finish process colours and various specialities such as cellophane printing.

R.N.L.

### 1316 Characteristics of Offset Inks

Charles F. King

Inland Pr., July 1951, CXXVII : 4, 62—3, 75—76.

Special qualities required in offset inks are that they should re-act with the water fountain and also maintain the relationship between the printing and non-printing areas. The manufacture of offset inks is considered with regard to pigments, vehicle, stiffness, varnishes, and the difference of colours between letterpress and offset inks arising from the printing processes.

R.N.L.

**1317 French Bookbinding 1789—1848**

Charles Ramsden

Library, March 1951, 5th Series, V : 4, 258—260.

A brief summary of the main activities in French bookbinding in this period, mentioning the principal workmen, and styles. Reference is made to the author's recent book *French Bookbinders 1789—1848* for fuller accounts of this relatively undocumented subject.

R.N.L.

**1318 Legibility and The Backbone: Jacket's Effect on Cover Designs Tests Designer's Skill in Topography for Spine**

Bkb. and Bk. Prod., Aug. 1951, 57.

The problems of lettering titles on the spine of books; direction, materials and legibility, are examined. Complaints of peeling and scraping of metal foil are mentioned, and genuine gold is considered unrivalled. No remedy is advanced for the problem of lettering on very narrow spines.

R.N.L.

**1319 The Elements of Better Gilding**

Bkb. and Bk. Prod., Aug. 1951, 41. Illus.

A step by step discussion of the materials and stages of gilding; (i) size (glaire) (ii) smashing and cutting books for gilding (iii) readying books (iv) sandpapering (v) pasting (vi) gold leaf laying (vii) drying (viii) waxing (ix) burnishing (x) colouring edges (xi) tools for edge gilding.

R.N.L.

**1320 Swedish Bindings Emphasise Original Designs**

Ingeborg Borjeson and Edith Diehl

Bkb. and Bk. Prod., April 1951, 48—49. Illus.

Brief notes on outstanding modern Swedish binders, including Akke Kumlien (d. 1949); the Hedberg, Nordiska Bokhandeln, Alfred Lundin and Albert Bonnier binderies. The work of Nils Linde is described as the most revolutionary in Sweden today, featuring the use of specially designed and hand painted papers.

R.N.L.

**1321 Notes on the hand sewing of books**

Middleton, B. C.

*Paper & Print*, 1951, 24 (1), 45—8 (Spring).

Methods of hand sewing are discussed, including pamphlet sewing, stabbing, tape slotting and French sewing. (Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1951, VI : 6. Abstract No. 978).

### **1322 The Cause (?) and Cure (?) of Warping**

Bkb. and Bk. Prod., June 1951, 42-43.

Warping of bindings is defined as the "result of expansion and contraction of endpapers and the absorption of the binders boards due to excessive moisture in the paste." Other contributory causes are the grain of the board and cloth, the climate, but warping occurs in every country. Waterless adhesives help, and buckram or pyroxylin finish cloths seem to give negligible warp.

R.N.L.

### **1323 American Hand Binders : Harold Tribolet**

E. A. Thompson, Jr.

Bkb. and Bk. Prod., July 1951, 41-43. Illus.

Harold Tribolet is in charge of the Department of Extra Binding at the Lakeside Press (est. 1921). Born in 1911, he wished to practice binding, and became an apprentice at Lakeside in 1927, and by 1935 was in charge. His early tuition was from A. de Sauty, who had worked for Cockerell and at the London Central School of Arts and Crafts. Tribolet has done much work on the durability and appropriateness of materials.

R.N.L.

### **1324 Photographs on stencils by electronic cutting**

*Advertiser's Weekly*, 1951, 152 (1,974), 170 (Apr. 26).

The Stenafax (Times Fascimile Corp., New York) cuts electronic stencils in vinyl plastic. The principle of the machine is explained. Roneo Ltd. use an electric arc in place of a stylus for cutting the stencil. Line or half tone copy can be used.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1951, VI : 6, Abstract No. 874).

### **1325 Office printing and duplicating**

Dunkley, J. E.

London : Office Management Ass. Ltd. n.d. (c. 1950). 39 pp., 3 charts. 5s.  
[A721.95/1398].

An outline is given of the hectograph, stencil, offset litho, letter-press, reflex, dye line, blue print, true-to-scale, photostat, micro-photographic, half-plate and addressing machine methods of replication.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1951, VI : 6, Abstract No. 875).

### 1326 The Roneo Electronic Scanner

F. C. Wallis

Process Engravers' Monthly, June 1951, LVIII: 690, 170.

A machine to produce stencils for use on office duplicating equipment which creates an image by means of a controlled electric current (c.f. the Fairchild engraving process) using aluminised tissue to receive the image. The original is scanned by a beam of light which activates a photo-electric cell by reflection, creating a fluctuating electric current which causes a spark from the end of a wire traversing the surface of the tissue. The tissue is burned in a series of fine holes, which vary not in size but number. No further processing is necessary for the stencil, which is capable of producing up to 10,000 copies for small areas of solids and 1,000 for heavy shadows. The appearance is reminiscent of coarse litho plate work.

R.N.L.

### 1327 Electronic stencil process marketed by Roneo Ltd.

Mackenzie, F. W.

Brit. Colon. Print., 1951, 148 (1,165), 334 (Mar. 30); Caxton Mag., 1951, 53 (6), 197.

The copy is scanned and a metallized tissue paper stencil burnt out by an electric arc proportionately to the variations in the arc produced by fluctuations in the intensity of the arc. These fluctuations are produced by impulses sent from the scanning end. At present the service is confined to users of the Roneo 500. (Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1951, VI: 6, Abstract No. 917).

### 1328 A new map reproduction device

Share Yr. Knowl. Rev., 1951, 32 (6), 25—6 (Mar.).

A 22 by 29-in. Spirit Duplicator, capable of producing large size multi-coloured maps, map overlays, overprints and miscellaneous sketches and diagrams has been developed at the Engineer Research and Development Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Hand operated and friction fed, the new Duplicator is a spirit process type machine which is able to print four colours on paper up to 22 by 29-in. in size. Special colour carbons of purple, red, blue and green are used in drafting a master copy which is then placed on the machine's revolving drum. Paper is fed through spirit damped rollers before contacting the master copy under pressure and is then delivered to the receiving chute in finished form. Under normal operating conditions ( $75^{\circ}$  F.) it has produced 200 copies of map overprints on high wet-strength map paper and 100 copies of map overlays on map overlay paper. It can operate satisfactorily between  $25^{\circ}$  and  $130^{\circ}$  F.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1951, VI: 6, Abstract No. 933).

**1329 The Father of Modern Photography**

A. B. Fishenden

Mod. Lith. Off. Pr., May 1951, XLVII : 5, 84—85. Illus.

A tribute to the pioneer photographer W. H. Fox-Talbot, with special emphasis on his work in reproducing light and shade as laying the foundations of photogravure, using cross grain fabrics as screens.

R.N.L.

**1330 Polymetallic (bi-metal) Processes**

Herbert R. Leedy

Mod. Lith. Off. Pr., June 1951, XLVII : 6, 107—9. Chart.

A classification of the processes involved in making polymetallic plates for lithographic work, with a summary of the basic principles underlying the differences between them.

R.N.L.

**1331 Tonal Gradation**

Chas. J. Felton

Printing Mag., July 1951, LXXV : 7, 36. Illus.

A brief summary of the methods by which tonal values may be reproduced by colour separation and screen tints. Many subtle variations of technique arise from manipulation of the camera negative and the plate, and expert opinion should be obtained to realise the potentialities of a given design.

R.N.L.

**1332 Graphic Illustration of the Novels of Samuel Richardson, 1740—1810**

T. C. Duncan Eaves

Huntington Lib. Q., Aug. 1951, XIV : 4, 349—383. Illus.

The importance of the illustrations to novels, especially when executed under the author's supervision, is a valuable aid to literary criticism, and an examination of those to the works of Richardson, commencing with the projected plates by Hogarth, throws light on contemporary interpretations of the characters, and the popularity of the author. Other notable illustrators were Hayman and Gravelot, Highmore, Bewick, Stothard, Burney, Corbould and Taylor, who demonstrate a progressive decline towards the worst sentimentality, to the disadvantage of the novels.

R.N.L.

**1333 English Eighteenth-Century Book Illustration**

H. A. Hannelmann

Bk. Handbk., Sept. 1951, II: 3, 127—146. Illus.

Primarily a list of English books illustrated by Gravelot (Hubert-François Bourguignon, 1699—1773).

**1334 The Way of the Book Illustrator in Britain**

Lynton Lamb

Studio, Aug. 1951, CXLII: 701, 34—41, 64. Illus.

The problem confronting the book illustrator is mainly to find writing that can be illustrated, which has nothing to do with literary standards. It is always possible to be merely decorative, and examples are given of artists' work. The Private Press movement was not specially interested in book illustration, and tended to detract from interest in artist illustrated books. Today the problems of publishing costs militate against the artist, but on the other hand, appreciation is more widespread.

R.N.L.

**1335 Chastel's Illustrations for "Le Bestiaire"**

W. J. Strachan

Typographica, 4, 30—35. Illus.

Paul Eluard commissioned Chastel to illustrate his poem *Le Bestiaire*, which he performed in a series of 86 mixed aquatints and etchings. 196 copies of the book were published, and two colour aquatints needed 10,000 inkings by the artist. The result is claimed to be a masterpiece.

R.N.L.

**1336 L'illustrazione e gli illustratori dei libri per ragazzi**

[Illustration and illustrators of children's books]

Parola, Mar.—Apr., 1951, XXXIV: 3—4, 52—57.

Includes brief notes on contemporary Italian illustrators of children's books.

L.E.D.

**THE BOOK TRADE**

**1337 Booksellers' Trade Sales 1718—1768**

Cyprian Blagden

Library, March 1951, 5th Series, V: 4, 243—251.

An examination of a series of catalogues relating to sales of booksellers' stocks in the 18th century throws light on dealings in literary property, especially as relating to the copyright situation,

and the measures taken by booksellers to preserve their valuable property against infringement. Obscurities of wholesale and retail trade practices and of these auctions may be cleared by further investigation of the transmission of these "copies".

R.N.L.

### 1338 Paper Backs

James Lackington

Books to Come, Sept. 1951, LXXX, 9-11.

After other early failures to attract the bookbuying public, Penguin Books were launched in 1935, and during the war achieved great popularity among servicemen. Since 1945 other series, e.g. Pan Books, Pocket Books, Guild Books, have appeared, and the bookselling trade has adjusted its practices to meet the new demand.

R.N.L.

## AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS AND READERS

### 1339 The Royalty Situation

Author, Autumn, 1951, LXII: 1, 1-3.

Paper costs six times as much as in 1938; printing 2½ times, cloth-boards four times, total costs of publishing are often 133½% over 1939. Book prices have not risen proportionately. The expanding book trade (£10m. in 1938; £37m. in 1950) has kept prices down. The great rise in the cost of paper has led to efforts to find a new way of reducing total costs. None seem possible except reduction in royalties. A reduction of 2½% in the author's

royalty, now suggested by the Publishers' Association, would enable a 10/6 book to be sold for 10/3. Individual readers are unlikely to be affected by such small differences. Commercial libraries may curtail purchases if a reduction in price is not forthcoming soon. It seems unlikely that a reduction in royalties would solve the problem of rising prices. The Committee of Management of the Society of Authors has appointed a Committee of Investigation.

### 1340 Probleme der Buchbesprechung

[Problems of Book Reviewing]

Hans Hugelmann

B. u. Bild., June-July, 1951, III: 6, 448-451.

Book reviewing by and for librarians is an essential part of our work. Reviews give us a brief survey of new publications and enable us to inform readers. Reviews in the periodical press do not meet our requirements; they are not sufficiently informative and do not envisage the possible reader, as we must do. Indication of the book's contents is the first requisite in a review. Scientific and technical books are best reviewed by experts.

W.L.B.

### 1341 Contact with the Public

Lucille May

Ontario Lib. Rev., August 1951, XXXV : 3, 223-225.

Contact with the public is a matter of first importance in the library's public relations ; staff must be alert and pleasant in manner. In taking enquiries, it is essential to make sure of exactly what is required ; tact is necessary to elicit this information. Next, how much information is to be supplied. It is often desirable not to overwhelm the reader by producing everything available, but he should be told that more material exists if he should be unsatisfied with that which is supplied. In general readers should be dealt with in one department only. Records should be kept of readers asking for information not traced and unanswered questions should be reviewed from time to time. Written enquiries must be promptly and briefly (but exactly) answered, with an invitation for further enquiry if necessary.

J.C.S.

### 1342 Cultivation of Literary Taste

K. C. Harrison

Librarian, August, 1951, XL : 8, 169-172.

An abridgement from a paper read to the English Association session of the Conference of Educational Associations, on 29th December, 1950. The author emphasises the tendency to underestimate public taste in books. Despite talk of declining standards good books are in demand. Librarians must pass an "Assistance to Readers" examination and are trained to help readers, personally and by preparation of reading lists. Such lists can be important in the improvement of literary taste.

P.M.W.

### 1343 Developing Personality through Books

Helene W. Hartley

Eng. Jnl., April, 1951, XL : 4, 198-204.

Personality is examined and defined as the basic organizations within the individual that determine how he will adjust himself to deal with his world. Ways of development include possession of a unifying philosophy of life ; books are valuable as a stimulus to achieve goals attained by others and also to give relief to emotional stress through the imagination, and to modify or shape patterns of thought. The social effects of reading are considered although more evidence is shown to be necessary. Care must be taken to reveal literature as "experience in living," to note the pre-disposition of the reader, and to understand those things that are relevant to children and young people of differing age groups.

## BIOGRAPHY

### 1344 Ethel Marion Fair

Grace L. Aldrich

Bull. of Bib., Jan.—Apr., 1951, XX: 4, 81—82. Portrait.

Miss Fair began her work for professional library education at Wisconsin Library School in 1922. In 1928 she studied at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, and after taking her M.A., she was appointed Director of the Library School of the New Jersey College for Women. While at Wisconsin Miss Fair met students from many countries. Now, upon retirement after twenty years teaching Miss Fair has been chosen Visiting Professor to the Library at the American University of Cairo, Egypt, under the Fulbright Act "... for programs of educational exchange with other nations".

### 1345 The Contribution of Professor Ranganathan to librarianship

Bernard I. Palmer

Sch. Lib., July, 1951, V: 5, 313—315.

After graduation at Madras, Ranganathan became a junior lecturer in mathematics. In the early 1920's he was appointed University Librarian at Madras. Wishing to improve the library, Ranganathan attended the London School of Librarianship to equip himself professionally. From that experience arose his boundless enthusiasm in the potentialities of library service. Back in India he reorganised the Madras University Library and proceeded to arouse a library consciousness in his fellow countrymen, aiming at a national library service for India. His *Five Laws of Library Science* (1931) has been followed by thirty books and numerous articles, including his outstanding studies in classification and cataloguing. Much of his time is devoted to fostering the idea of a school library service in India.

(See also Abstract No. 1208)

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